THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 83. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposit ions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Imness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex or in the decline or change of life it has no equal. See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers: he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in vacuo—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

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H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

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No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;

OR TO

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia

Beware of Counterfeits Ask for Helmbold's! Take other.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST BY STEAMSHIP "PERSIA."

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Great Distress throughout the Country —The Inhabitants Perishing by Thousands—900 Dead Bodies Picked Up One Morning at Balasore.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CALCUTTA, August 16.—There are sights to be witnessed in Calcutta which would lead the stranger to believe that the city was perishing of famine and pestilence. Since the famine has been allowed to attain such hideous proportions in the rural districts, it is inundating the capital.

All who can crawl from the interior, from the afflicted subdivision of Jehanabad, in the rich country of Hooghly, and the misery of what was once the flourishing indigo district of Nuddea, as well as from the more wretched Midnapore and distant Orissa, flock to the charities of Calcutta. They would receive food at their own homes, but they hear that they will get more in Calcutta, and clothes as well, and so at the present moment no less than two hundred and fifty famine-stricken wretches a day seek the *annochutturs* or Bengalee feeding-houses of the native quarter of Calcutta.

So late as the 9th of July last the Bengal Government a second time refused to encourage the formation of a public relief committee, and soon retired again to the hills. But the city was being so crowded with paupers, a pestilence was so imminent, that the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Stuart Hogg, and one or two merchants, organized a committee, and on Monday last a public meeting of all classes was held in the Town Hall to raise subscriptions. Judges, merchants, barristers, chaplains, and zemindars, urged the claims of the starving, and eulogized the charity of the native gentlemen, who had already done so much, with an eloquence hardly required, but quite justified.

Official reports were read, giving statistics which, completed to date, show that at 22 places 17,475 poor are daily fed, in addition to the sick in the hospitals, and as this number is increasing by about 250 a day, it may be said that 20,000 starvelings are now subsisting on charity daily in Calcutta. A sum of £150,000 is required to grapple with the misery, and of this, within four days of the meeting being held, more than one-half has been subscribed.

The most important work the new Committee have to do is to organize a system of relief. The natives have hitherto done as much evil as good by feeding all who apply indiscriminately, so that the many professional beggars and rascals of the great city and the vicinity too often exclude the deserving, and by giving the food at different times, so that bands of scoundrels have been in the habit of wandering from relief station to relief station in the same day. Recently thirty-two weak, famine-stricken wretches were trampled to death in the rush of these lusty idlers for food.

The public committee has arranged that tickets shall be given only to the deserving, that none but ticket holders shall be fed, and that all must be fed at one hour throughout the city. None will be allowed shelter from the rain and cold night air which kills so many in the public sheds constructed to accommodate 10,000, and in the pauper camp outside the city, except those who have tickets. As many poor as can be induced to go will be sent back to their homes to be relieved there, and influx will be arrested by establishing relief outposts at such places as Oollabaria, the ferry on the Hooghly, by which hundreds flock from Midnapore and Orissa.

A relief agent was sent there, and this is his tale: On landing from the coat at sunrise, the first object he saw was "an elderly woman in a ghastly state of emaciation, lying hopelessly doubled up on the wet ground at the road-side, where she had apparently passed the night. This was in the midst of a crowded bazaar." Further on lay another woman and child in the same state. Near them lay the ghost-like figure of a man worn to the bone, naked and stiff, lying in a puddle. About to pass it by as a corpse, the agent discovered one spark of life still left, found that there was no doctor nearer than at Howrah, several miles away, and had all these cases removed into a hut.

The native Ponce Inspector and his men looked on with stolid indifference. While sago was being prepared for the poor wretches who were too far gone to eat rice, the man died, and from another part of the road a woman began that piercing, shrill Oriental wail for her boy of eight, who had just breathed his last. It is so common for eight or ten to die daily in the streets of this village that no one takes notice. You will have a more vivid idea of the state of the poor in Calcutta than even the fact that 20,000 are daily fed by charity when I say that the number of pauper bodies buried at one ghaut alone rose from 70—at which it stood last year—to 329 in the first nine days of this month. On the 10th there were 2723 native male and female patients in the different hospitals of Calcutta, of whom 887 were indoor, against 1880 on the same date last year, of whom only 396 were indoor.

Now, if this is the case in Calcutta, which has no famine or scarcity of its own, what must be the state of things in Orissa? One of the journals has addressed a series of questions to the senior missionary of Cuttack, which does not suffer more than Poore, and very much less than Balasore. To a question as to the action of Government, he replies:—"The early utterances of the Board of Revenue furnished melancholy evidence that the depth and extent of the calamity were wholly unappreciated." "Any representations as to the calamity being comparatively slight or confined within narrow limits are wholly contrary to fact." "We were surprised as weeks and months passed and no movement was originated by the proper authorities."

To the question whether relief penetrates into the interior from the station, he says it does not 'to the extent that is desirable," although all the officials and non-officials work with praiseworthy energy. Where there are relief centres the entirety destitute are cared for, but the large and important class who are not paupers, yet cannot buy rice at three pounds, four pounds, and five pounds a shilling, are neglected. The price of Government rice should be so low as to meet their case, but this authority tells us it ought to be sold at six pounds instead of five pounds a shilling, and its dearness was a cause of dispute between the official and non-official members of the committee. This dearness he terms "the principal defect in the Government relief." The mortality from famine and cholera he describes as of "frightful magnitude," as "much greater than has generally been supposed."

And there are still "four long dark months" before the province. Government is making over the many orphans to the missionaries' care. This is said of Cuttack, but I am told by a high official, who has just returned from Balasore, where he assisted the Relief Committee, that language would fail to describe the state of things there a few weeks ago. Think of nine hundred dead bodies being picked up in the streets of Balasore in one morning. Yet this happened, he assured me. Half the truth has not been told, and as there is no Baird Smith there, will never be reported. The last return from Balasore shows 703 deaths in that one little station in the week ending July 21; and if you treble that number for the many who become the food of the jackal and the vulture in the lonely jungle or ditch, you will not go beyond the sad truth. It is ominous that the Board of Revenue has ceased to report deaths.

Two Men Murdered by the Indians on the Plains.

TOPEKA, Kansas, October 5.—Frank Kirby and Charles Smith, stock-tenders for Holladay's Overland Stage Company, were murdered by Indians on Saturday last, at Chalk Bluffs, a station on the Smoky Hill route, one hundred miles west of Fort Ellsworth. These Indians, supposed to be Apaches, demanded something to eat about noon, which was given them. They then went off and returned about three o'clock. Finding the men in the stable, they attacked them with a lance and revolver, killing one instantly with the lance and wounding the other in the abdomen with a bullet. The wounded man succeeded in closing the door. The Indians, after firing through a knot-hole, left on the approach of the overland stage. The wounded man opened the door for the coach and related the above facts, dying soon after. No interruption to travel has been occasioned by the outrage.

An Imperial Railroad Train.—The imperial train which conveyed the Empress Eugenie to Biarritz belongs to the Orleans Company, and has been recently constructed in their workshops. It is composed of several compartments connected with each other, comprising a saloon of honor, a walking terrace, a dining-room, bedrooms, offices, carriages for the persons on duty, etc. It is, in fact, an elegant and comfortable little palace, adorned with much taste. The train has been fitted up with a telegraphic apparatus, putting the saloon in communication with the conductor.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY McCULLOCH.

Secretary McCulloch, having been invited by some friends in Indiana to deliver political addresses in that State during the present political campaign, returned the following answer:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28.—Gentlemen:—I have delayed acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., in hope that I might be able so to arrange my business as to be absent for a few days from Washington.

I regret now to be under the necessity of saying that my official engagements are of such a nature that it will not be in my power to accept your invitation to address my fellow-citizens of Lafayette, Peru, and Fort Wayne, as requested by you, prior to the October elections, upon the momentous questions which are now engrossing the attention of the people of the United States. I regret that this is the case, as it would afford me great satisfaction to have a fair, frank talk with my old friends and acquaintances in Indiana, with whom I have acted politically in times past, and especially during the late civil war.

In the unfortunate controversy that has arisen between the President and Congress, I stand with the former. In doing so I am not conscious of abandoning any principle or becoming a convert to any new doctrine. In common with the great mass of the Union party, I have always held that the States whose citizens rebelled against the Federal Government never ceased to be States in the Union, and when the Rebellion had been overcome I felt it my duty to co-operate with the President in carrying into effect the plan of restoration which had been approved by his lamented predecessor.

To that plan I regarded the party of which I was a member as virtually committed by the action of its Convention and the resolutions of Congress, before Mr Johnson attempted to carry it into effect. To that plan I am still committed by the dictates of my best judgment. It is, in my opinion, wise, liberal, and statesmanlike—the only plan yet presented which properly regards both the rights of the central Government and the rights of the States, which can be adopted with safety by the conquerors, and accepted without sacrifice of honor and manhood by the conquered, and which leads directly to reconciliation and peace.

I have no time to write you at length, but I cannot close this note without remarking that the charges made against Mr Johnson of abandoning his principles or of desiring to bring the recent enemies of the country into power, are like the reports in regard to his habits of personal indulgence—utterly destitute of foundation—slanders of which the authors will be ashamed when the heat of party passion shall have subsided. In his unpremeditated remarks he may have indulged in a plainness and directness of speech unusual in the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and offensive to some very critical and fastidious people; but everybody admits that his messages and other official communications (and by these he must be judged) are models of ability and good taste. Men may differ with him in regard to his manner of dealing with the States recently in rebellion, but no fair man could have been with him, as I have been during the trying eighteen months of his Administration, without being impressed with his love of country and devotion to duty, with the unselfishness and uprightness of his character and the honesty of his purpose.

That the principles which he advocates and represents will be vindicated at the approaching elections I hope and believe. Of their ultimate vindication I am as fully persuaded as I am of the perpetuity of our republican institutions.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant, HUGH MCCULLOCH.

W. H. TALBOTT, Esq., etc

Letter from Hon. Richard H. Dana, Resigning the United States District Attorneyship.

The following is a copy of Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr.'s letter, resigning his office as United States District Attorney:—

OFFICE OF U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

BOSTON, September 29, 1866.—SIR:—Returning from an absence in Europe, kindly allowed me by the Government, I find a critical state of public affairs, in which I understand that the President expects of those who hold civil office sympathy with the opinions and sentiments he has of late expressed, and co-operation in the measures he has suggested, on those important points as to which he is at variance with Congress.

My sojourn abroad has given me, I think, opportunity to consider these subjects with something of freedom from local perturbations and contagious excitement, and I have endeavored to make use of it. I find myself unable to accord that sympathy and co-operation, and respectfully request you to place my resignation in the hands of the President.

I am desirous, however unimportant my opinions may be, that this resignation, to which I am led by reasons satisfactory to myself, may not be construed as an approval of a practice of making the tenure of all civil offices, whatever their nature, conditioned upon conformity with the opinions of the President on all points, at his discretion.

I shall, of course, continue to discharge the duties of my post until I learn that a successor has been qualified. Permit me to express, in conclusion, my acknowledgements of the consideration with which I have been treated by all departments of the Government, during my tenure of office; and I hope it is not out of place to add my grateful sense of the uniform friendly kindness I have received from yourself personally.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

HEAVY LOSSES BY GAMBLING.

A Young Man Loses $50,000 in a Few Months in Gaming Houses—The Alleged Gamblers Arrested and Held to Bail.

Yesterday, on warrants issued by Judge Russell, John McCormack, Walter Colton, Henry Colton, Nelson Lozier, Richard Tweed, Lawrence Meagher, and three others, named Tupper, Alger, and Kelly, were arrested on the complaint of George E. Stevenson, son of the late Walter Stevenson, a young man residing on the east side of the city. The complainant, on the 12th of May last, by the death of a relative, came into possession of $50,000.

Such a piece of good fortune could not but become known to the friends and acquaintances of the fortunate recipient, and, unfortunately, among the latter were some of decidedly "fast" tendencies. By them Stevenson was induced to enter some of the gambling dens on Broadway, among these, it is alleged, those located at Nos. 716 and 818 Broadway, and there induced to play at "faro," that game which has been the ruin of so many of our young men. Little by little he was drawn on and induced to play deeper, until at length he had lost the entire amount bequeathed him.

In his affidavit, made before Judge Russell, the complainant charges the prisoners mentioned with having won from him the greater portion of the sum lost. Some of the accused are alleged to be well-known professional gamblers.

After a hearing, Judge Russell decided to hold the prisoners to bail in the sum of $1000 each to await a future examination. The requisite bail was furnished by the accused, and they were allowed to depart.—*N. Y. Tribune of to-day.*

A Religious Controversy in Belgium.—A bitter controversy is going on in Belgium, caused by religious dissensions. In consequence of the appearance of the cholera, M. Piercot, Burgomaster of Liege, considered himself called on to interdict the procession of the Assumption in that town. Thereupon the clerical journals expressed great indignation, and one of them declared that an open and energetic resistance ought to be organized, and that no attention whatever should be paid to the interdiction. The other papers replied, and angry articles are appearing on both sides.

A Young Assassin.—The *Memorial*, of Amiens, France, recounts an extraordinary crime just committed at Baringham by a boy named Francois Bodelin, nine years and eight months old. A woman was returning from her work in the fields, when she saw the lad, who was well known in the neighborhood as an idle, mischievous little fellow, in a field of beans, apparently stamping on something, and on her advancing to see what he was doing, he walked away quite unconcerned. On her arrival at the spot she found a little girl named Maria Queue, five years and a half old, bathed in blood, having received fifteen stabs with a knife.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 6.

The Cholera Increasing in Washington.

Several reported cases of cholera have occurred in this city within the past few days. One of the patients recovered. Ebenezer Moore, a clerk in the office of the Register of the Treasury, was attacked with symptoms of the cholera, which, after twelve hours, resulted in his death. A case was reported to-day, but it has not yet been pronounced genuine Asiatic cholera.

General Dix to Leave for Paris the Latter Part of the Month.

General Dix has announced within a few days to a number of intimate friends his determination to accept the French mission about the last of the present month. His personal business and family arrangements will occupy his time until about that period, when he will unquestionably depart for Paris.

Admiral Dahlgren Ordered to the South Pacific.

Rear Admiral Dahlgren has been ordered to take command of the South Pacific squadron.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Increase of Cholera—New Line of Steamers—The Great Plenary Council, Etc,

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, October 6.—There were three cholera deaths here yesterday, and one on the day before, one of whom was Mr. John Bangs, a well-known citizen. The Board of Health does not report the number of cases, but there are several daily. These cases generally result from imprudent living.

There was a slight frost last night.

The first of a new line of three steamers sailed for Havana to-day.

The Catholic Plenary Council meets to-morrow. There will be a grand procession and extraordinary services at the Cathedral.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 4.—The steamer *George Leary*, Captain Blakeman, on the regular line from Norfolk to Baltimore, did not arrive her till nearly 11 o'clock last night, in consequence of having to wait for the train on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, several hours behind time. About five hundred emigrants from the interior of North Carolina, *en route* to the fertile fields of Indiana and Illinois, came up on the train and took passage on the *Leary* for Baltimore. The steamer was loaded down with an unusual cargo of freight and passengers. These North Carolina emigrants were in charge of Northern emigration societies, and had with them an immense quantity of baggage.

A visit to the steamer revealed an interesting and suggestive spectacle. Uncombed and unwashed families were assembled together in the saloon, and others roaming about, determined to make themselves as comfortable as their cramped condition would allow. They were of all ages and both sexes, in about the like proportion, and their condition was one to call forth pity from the stoniest heart. Driven from their homes by the immediate results of the late war, and the poor prospects before them in the South, they were emigrating to the northward, where, amid the illimitable acres of the West, they hoped by hard labor and industry to repair their sunken fortunes.

The Engineer Department here is now busily engaged in taking photographs of the iron target against which the recent experiments were directed, and of the fragments of the shattered smooth-bore and rifled projectiles used. William F. Larrabee, the Government photographer, has taken upwards of 150 exceedingly interesting views, which are intended to be forwarded to the Board of Officers which meets at New York on the 15th instant.

Five of the cadets of the graduating class at West Point have been assigned to the 5th United States Artillery. Lieutenant Hill has been assigned to one of the batteries stationed in the fort. Lieutenants Orr and Swift to the Dry Tortugas, and Lieutenant Upham to a battery of light artillery stationed at Richmond.

Wreck of the Brig "Eleanor."

FORTRESS MONROE, October 6.—The brig *Eleanor*, Captain Fisher, from the West Indies, with a cargo of guano, went ashore on Old Currituck Inlet, N. C., on Wednesday morning last at 4 o'clock. The vessel and cargo, it is thought, will prove a total loss.

Fire in Ohio.

LONDON, Ohio, October 6.—A fire in this place on Thursday destroyed Barnes' carriage shop, Wideman & Warne's grocery, Stahl's shoe store, Coulter & Ferguson's grocery, and several dwellings. The loss is about $13,000.

Cholera Reports.

MEMPHIS, October 5.—Ten cases of cholera and eight deaths were reported to-day.

NASHVILLE, October 5.—Four deaths from cholera have occurred in the last twenty-four hours.

Marine Disaster.

TOM'S RIVER, N. J., October 5.—The steamer *Starlight*, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, is ashore on Barnegat, and has bilged. Her cargo is mostly rosin and turpentine. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Cotton dull and declined 4@6c since Tuesday last; prices nominal at 38c. for Uplands, and 40c. for Orleans. Flour dull; sales of 8000 barrels at unchanged prices. Southern heavy; sales of 320 barrels. Wheat dull and drooping. Mixed Corn declined 1c; sales of 70,000 bushels at 93c., afloat. Pork quiet at $33 25@33 30. Lard and Whisky steady.

BALTIMORE, October 6.—Grain receipts very light, and prices unsettled. Corn, $1 10@1 12. Flour very firm; stock light. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $34 50. Sugar firm. Coffee dull. Ohio Whisky, $2 43@2 44.

—The influence of costume on mortality is shown in a very instructive manner by one of the English Registrar General's reports. Thus, from one to five years there is an equality of deaths by scalds and burns among boys and girls; but from five to ten, double the number of girls to that of boys die from these causes, while from ten to twenty there die one hundred and two women and only twenty-seven men—and from twenty and upwards, seventy-one women and twenty-two men; showing the influence of muslin and flounces in producing death, notwithstanding the greater caution of the female sex.

—The London *Musical Review* says that there has been a quarrel among the actors of the Prince of Wales' Theatre, which will result in the loss of Mr. John Clarke, one of the best actors in the company. The *Review* says:—"Report speaks favorably of Mr. T. Robertson's new comedy, entitled *Ours*, which was launched, according to custom, at Liverpool, and will be produced at the Prince of Wales' Theatre immediately on the return of the company from their provincial tour. The third act was the weakest part of the play, and that will doubtless be remodelled before it is introduced to a London audience."

—Dr. Livingstone writes, July 11, from somewhere in the middle of Africa, that he is well, and "pushing along."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—Habeas corpus cases and miscellaneous business were before the Court to day.

An application was made for the remission of a certain forfeited recognizance, which was ordered to be sued out. The facts stated were these:—William R. Mitchell was brought in on a charge of larceny, and a Mr. Stevenson went his bail for his appearance at a certain time. At the expiration of that time the man was surrendered into custody. His bail was renewed, a Mr. Richard R. Smith going bail instead of Stevenson. Stevenson's bail was forfeited, and ordered to be sued out.

The matter was continued until next Saturday in order to obtain evidence.

Sigmund Moses, charged with conspiracy, upon the application of his counsel, Charles W. Brooks, Esq., was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000.

There were many cases called this morning for disposition, but from the absence of counsel in some, and of the parties in others, and from other causes, these cases were all continued.

Before the adjournment of the court John Mason and George S. Roberts were arraigned on three bills of indictment charging them with the larceny first of goods amounting to $2300, belonging to Henry M. Day. Second, of goods amounting to $300, belonging to Joseph B Ballard. And third, of goods amounting to $3592 75 belonging to Lewis Atkinson & Co., to each of which they pleaded not guilty.

Mulloch, convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Lewis Tahlman, was sentenced to County Prison for fifteen months.

The Sunday Car Question.

Supreme Court—Judge Strong.—The argument in the case of Sparhawk vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company was continued this morning.

Spencer Miller, Esq., continued his argument in behalf of the defendants. He maintained that, in adopting this remedy, the complainants had lost all benefit, direct or indirect, of the act of 1794. The act of 1806 declares, that where a statutory remedy is given, no remedy at common law can be had.

The object of a statutory offense is not to take away the offense and remedy at common law, but only to prevent an accumulation of remedies. This principle is fully laid down, apart from our own legislation, in several cases in New York.

Mr. Miller then read from 3 Hill, 628, 20 Wendell, 155, and 7 Hill, 575, in substantiation of his position. He further said that, to give the complainants a remedy at common law, there must be an offense distinct from the statutory offense. That the only remedy is the one given by the statute, is the doctrine held in 11 Sargeant & Rawle, 345.

The defense rests upon the definition at common law. It has no application to the present case. The granting of an injunction restraining the running of the cars hereafter is not a remedy for the offense already committed.

In 3 Sargeant & Rawle, p. 50, the Court held that a breach of the Sabbath is a crime injurious to society.

Mr. Miller continued reading from the books several cases bearing upon the technical aspect of the question, but the crowded state of our columns to-day forbids any further notice of them.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, October 6, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government bonds there was less doing; new 5-20s sold at 109⅜, a slight advance; 112½ was bid for old do.; 112 for 6s of 1881; 106½ for 7·30s; and 99¼ for 10-40s. State and City loans were quiet; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 95½, and new City 6s at 99¼, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Catawissa preferred sold at 32, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57, a slight decline; Reading at 58@58¼, a decline of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 33, a slight decline; 129¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58¼ for Norristown; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 71 for West Philadelphia; 17¼ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard College; and 12 for Lombard and South.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 57; and Schuylkill Navigation common at 29; 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

In Oil shares there was more doing. Caldwell sold at ⅓; Sugar Creek at ¼; and McClintock at ½.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are freely offered at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is in demand, and ranges at from 6@6½ per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 149⅜; 11 A. M., 149⅜; 12 M., 149; 1 P. M., 149¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro, No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400 City 6s new 3ctf	99⅜	101 sh C & A scripts	45¼
$6000 US 5-20s 65 coup	109¼	500 sh Sch N.....lots	29
$1000 Un Can bs ...	33	200 sh Caldwell.....	⅓
$3000 Harris'g R os.	92½	114 sh Pa R.....lots..	57
$2000 Pa R 1st m 6s	101½	100 sh Ph & E.....	33
$2000 Leh 6s. 84.....	92½	100 sh Reading....b5	58½
$1264 do	92½	100 sh do.....s30	58
$5000 Read 6s 43-86.	91	200 sh Fulton....lots	6¼
100 sh Cata. pf...b30	32	5 sh Acad Music.	70
200 sh do. lots s30.	32		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Reading m 6s	91½	$200 City 6s new..	99½
$3000 US 5-20s 65 coup	110	100 sh Reading...	s30 57⅛
$200 do.....	110⅜	300 sh Cata pf....	s30 32

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 149@149¼; Silver ⅛ and ¼. 141; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅞; do., July, 1864, 15⅞; do., August, 1864, 15⅛; do., October, 1864, 14⅛; do., December, 1864, 13⅞; do., May, 1865, 11⅛; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, October 6.—There is no inquiry for Flour for exportation, but a steady demand for home consumption, particularly for the better grade of spring and winter Wheat, which commands very full prices. Sales of 2000 barrels, chiefly North western extra family, at $12 50@13 50—the latter rate for very choice, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $13 50@14 50; 100 barrels new stock extra at $11; 100 barrels superfine at $8 75; and fancy brands at $15@16 50, according to quality. 200 barrels Rye Flour sold at $6 50@6 75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market, and prices are well maintained. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2 35@3; white ranges from $3 10 to $3 25. Rye is scarce, and commands $1 18@1 20 for Western, and $1 22@1 25 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, with sales of yellow at $1 09@1 10, and Western mixed at $1 07. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels new Southern at 59c., and small lots at 60c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

The Provision Market is quiet, but firm. Sales of new Mess Pork at $34 25@34 50. Clear at $37, and prime at $31. Mess Beef ranges from $16 to $25 for Western and City packed. Bacon is dull. Smoked Hams are held at 21@25c., and Shoulders at 17@17c. Green Meats are selling at 19@20c. for Pickled Hams.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 42 and Ohio at $2 44.

—*Il Trovatore* talks of an opera by a new writer, Signor Stigelli, entitled *I Figli dei Borgia*, with which the autumn season of La Scala may be opened. The same journal announces that Madlle Tati, a contralto, who sang in Signor Verdi's *Un Ballo*, has been retained for next year's London season.

UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY.—HALL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, October 10, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

Friends of thorough Peace Principles, opposed to war and the injustice and oppression which causes it, are invited.

Speakers from various parts of the country will be present.

At 11 o'clock A. M., at the same place, the Pennsylvania Branch of the above will meet 10 6 4t

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Health of Secretary Seward Improving.

The Cherokee Lands in Kansas.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 6.

Health of Mr. Seward.

Much solicitude is expressed concerning the condition of Secretary Seward, and frequent telegrams of inquiry are received on the subject. It will be gratifying to his friends to learn that his health is improving.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Colonel Bogy, of St. Louis, is in Washington, but will not enter upon his duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to which he was yesterday appointed, until the 1st of November.

The Reserve Lands of the Cherokee Indians.

It is already known that several days before Mr. Harlan retired from the office of Secretary of the Interior he executed a contract on the part of the Government of the United States, through himself as its representative, passing the title of the reserve lands of the Cherokee Indians, in the State of Kansas, to the Connecticut Emigration Society for $890,000, or one dollar an acre, payable in regular instalments—with the privilege of taking the whole—the Society to receive the deed upon the payment of the stipulated funds. This subject was subsequently referred to Attorney-General Stanbery, who yesterday rendered his opinion that the contract is not sustained by the treaty with the Cherokees, and therefore ought to be ignored. This will doubtless be done.

Freedmen's Bureau Affairs.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has received reports from Tennessee, Alabama, and Arkansas for the month of August, all of which continue to give highly encouraging accounts of the return of peace and tranquillity to these States. Outrages upon and ill-treatment of the freedmen are less frequent. The freedmen themselves are generally employed and industrious, and are gaining more confidence in the whites. Everything indicates a desire on the part of the people to welcome the day that will restore quiet and harmony to that section of the country. Among certain classes the old antipathy to the Freedmen's Bureau still exists, and when disposed to resist the most distasteful requirements of the law, many of them evince a decided dislike of any interference on the part of the officers of the Bureau.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau in the State of Alabama reports that during the month of August one hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and forty rations were issued to fifteen thousand and fifty-nine refugees, at a cost of $34,275. Ninety-two thousand five hundred and twelve rations were issued to six thousand and ninety-eight freedmen, at a cost of $16,084.

The Assistant Commissioner for Arkansas states that in the same month he issued six thousand eight hundred and fifty-three rations to four hundred and eight freedmen—eighty-eight men, one hundred and eighteen women, and two hundred and two children—and five thousand and forty-eight rations were issued to four hundred and forty-nine refugees, of whom thirty-four were men, one hundred and forty-one women, and two hundred and seventy-four children. The total number of rations issued was eleven thousand nine hundred and one, to eight hundred and fifty-seven persons, at a cost of $1517.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, October 6.—The Government is inquiring into the recent search of the steamer *Congress*, under United States colors, by the British gunboat *Rescue*. The American Government has demanded an apology. The British Consul at Buffalo has informed the Government that the *Congress* was a Fenian vessel, and had been armed to attack the shipping towns on Lake Erie.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Stocks are strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 106; Cumberland preferred, 64½; Illinois Central, 127½; Michigan Southern, 88; New York Central, 118; Reading, 115½; Hudson River 122½; Canton Company, 54; Erie Railroad, 61½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 55; United States Sixes, 1867, 108; do. Fives, 1874, 103; United States Coupons 1881, 112½; do 1864, 109½; Ten-forties, 99½; Treasury 7·30 Notes, 106@106½; Gold, 149¼.

JEFF. DAVIS.

His Counsel Again Visits Him—His Release Looked For—The State of His Health, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 5.—Mr. Charles O'Conor was among this morning's arrivals from Baltimore. The object of his visit, of course, was to see Jeff. Davis, and its purport and object, like his previous visits, were purely professional and private.

To predicate any probable results of the visit would be only launching into an uncertain and boundless sea of speculation. Taken in connection with the failure of the United States Court to meet in Richmond this month, and Mr. O'Conor's recent interviews with the President and the Attorney-General, there can be no doubt of the gravest importance attaching to the visit and its probable vital bearing upon the release of Mr. Davis, through bail, or parole, or writ of habeas corpus. For Mr. O'Conor it must be said, upon this subject, and everything in fact pertaining to Mr Davis, except the simple matter of his health, he maintains a most guarded and, doubtless, discreet reticence.

Touching Mr. Davis' health, however, he does not hesitate to say that his protracted imprisonment has been and is slowly but surely wearing his life away, till now there is but little of strength and vitality left in him. He reports him as possessing the same inflexibility of will and *mens conscia recti* he has evidenced from the outset of his imprisonment.

Mr. O'Conor left on this evening's steamer. He goes direct to New

THE RALLY!

The People Come Forth in their Might.

The Last Grand Effort of the Campaign.

MONSTER MASS MEETINGS.

"Invincibles"—"Boys in Blue."

A Magnificent Torchlight Procession.

ORATION BY HON. HORACE GREELEY.

Speeches by Vice-President Hamlin, Gov. Curtin, Gen. John Cochrane, and Others.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

It may be that, some time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, there has been in this good old Quaker City a political demonstration which, in magnitude and enthusiasm, surpassed the scenes presented by our streets last night. But if such is the case, it has slipped from our remembrance.

As soon as the sun went down the city began to stir. A stranger in our midst could then have easily divined that something unusual was under way. Men, women, and children came forth from their dwellings by the tens of thousands. Hundreds of men were uniformed in caps and capes, and bore torches and flags on their shoulders, as they hastened hither and thither to the respective places of rendezvous.

This was the most perplexing part of the whole affair, as processions were to start from many different points, and consequently the hurrying throng divided again and again, as its component parts sought those localities in which they imagined they could catch a glimpse of the, to them, most interesting portion of the demonstration.

The Procession.

Although thousands were attracted by the speaking at the Academy of Music and the Union League, evidently the most attractive feature of the evening was the grand Torchlight procession and its various accompaniments.

From the first preparations for the affair it was seen that the procession would be too unwieldly to be formed into a continuous line, and for this reason it was deemed expedient to divide it into three grand divisions, entitled the "Southern," "Northeastern," and "Northwestern."

The First, or Southern Division, was formed under the Chief Marshalship of Colonel Edward Biles, assisted by a multitude of mounted Aids. It consisted of the delegations of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards, each of which made an imposing display. In this division, as in all the others, there were many attractive transparencies, among which we noticed the following:—

"Andy, have you heard from Maine?"

"No Copperheads in the Eagle's nest."

"We propose to move on the enemy's works on Tuesday next."

"Andy Johnson, stay at home and keep sober."

One of the banners of the Fourth Ward delegation contained a representation of a volunteer, musket on shoulder, and threatened from the rear by the fangs of a serpent. The said serpent was supposed to be Heister Clymer, Esq., and was labelled "The Spirit of the *Age*."

The Northeastern Division was under the marshalship of Colonel William B. Mann, and contained in its line the delegations of the Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fairteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, and the German Campaign Club. Among the most prominent transparencies were the following:—

"We are swinging around the circle."

"As a roaring lion and a raging bear, so is a wicked ruler over the poor people."—Proverbs xxviii. 15.

"Which is the shortest way to Chicago?"

"We have no renegades among us."

The Northwestern Division was under the marshalship of Benjamin H. Brown, and comprised the delegations of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards. Many appropriate transparencies were displayed in this portion of the procession, among which were the following:—

"If I had my way, I would build a fence around the country, taking the negroes for posts and the Irish for rails."—Extract from a speech by John Welsh in 1856.

The "Elephant Club," which marched with the Twentieth Ward, were equipped in caps and capes, and had in their line the stuffed carcass of an elephant, which attracted great attention.

There was still another division, composed of the "Republican Invincibles," and delegations from the Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-seventh Wards. The "Invincibles" made one of the finest displays of the season, numbering full 700 men, and marching with the utmost military precision. They carried with them the finest transparency that was ever witnessed in this or, perhaps, in any other demonstration of a similar character.

It bore a monstrous capital "I," in the body of which was the crouching form of Andy Johnson, bearing in his hand a scroll labelled "My Policy." This magnificent caricature was placed in a wagon drawn by six horses.

The Eighth Ward delegation likewise had a monster of a transparency, which was so large that a wagon was necessary to transport it. The principal motto was the following extract from Mr. Lincoln's address in Philadelphia on the 22d of February, 1861:—

"But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on the spot than surrender it."

On the reverse was a representation of a mechanic standing by his anvil, with one hand resting on the head of a boy, who held an open copy of the Constitution of the United States. In the distance were a public school-house, a train of cars, and a ship at sea, thus representing the four great sources of our wealth and prosperity as a nation.

The League House.

as is usually the case on such occasions, was a blaze of light. The main stand for speaking was immediately in front of this. Three other stands were erected at convenient distances. The crowd of people which assembled to listen to the words of cheer and patriotism filled the whole space of Broad street, from Market to Walnut streets. One of the most noticeable features was the presence of a far greater number of ladies than is usually seen in such a gathering.

Many of the most prominent speakers in the country addressed the enthusiastic multitude at this point. Among others, were Governor Curtin, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. Charles O'Neill, and Senator Cole, of California.

The proceedings were interspersed with a plentiful sprinkling of fireworks. An immense number of rockets and roman candles were discharged, creating at times the liveliest apprehension of falling sticks on the part of the crowd below.

An imposing effect was produced by the simultaneous discharge of many of these from one locality. The effect was grand and startling, and has probably never before been witnessed on so great a scale.

The speaking commenced at 8 o'clock. At 9 the processions began to arrive, heralded by torches, rockets, banners, and all the gorgeous paraphernalia of an army ready for battle. As they pressed their way through the multitude which packed the broad thoroughfare, they were the recipients of the wildest and most enthusiastic ovation that it is possible to conceive of. The scene at this time was one that beggars all attempts at description.

For the length of several blocks the street was ablaze with lights, and overhung by a canopy of smoke, through which pierced the fiery trails of rockets without number; and every now and then the voice of a great gun was heard above the din of the drums and the cry of the surging masses.

Beyond a doubt, the Quaker City last evening presented a scene such as has never before been witnessed throughout the length and breadth of the country.

The Academy of Music.

From the immensity of the crowds upon the street, one would have imagined that the Academy of Music was necessarily the witness of a vast audience. But such was not the case. Such an eager, enthusiastic crowd has seldom been congregated within its walls.

Hon. William D. Kelley was called to the chair, and introduced the orator of the evening, Horace Greeley, of New York, in the following words:—

Ladies and Gentleman:—Expression of gratitude, like acts of justice, is ever in season, and my first duty to-night is to thank the committee having in charge this meeting for the distinguished honor conferred upon me in inviting me to preside at it, and present to you one of America's most honored sons (applause), the instructor of our generation, the expounder of the laws of political economy, which would strengthen a people, uphold a nation, and the disregard of which must lead to the commercial desolation from which our country has so often suffered. The advocate of the rights of the laboring man—himself a model working man.

Some thirty odd years ago Horace Greeley conceived the notion that he would like to have a day's fishing, and as the fishing season has returned with each year, that desire has revived and somewhat strengthened, yet the day's fishing has never been enjoyed. I want the people of Pennsylvania to enable him to enjoy it. He has always had duties to perform because dangers assailed the country, or some of its great interests. Let us on next Tuesday roll up fifteen thousand majority in Philadelphia, and fifty thousand in the State, and we will produce such an effect upon the November elections that I am quite sure he will feel for once the country is safe, and make the trout of some mountain stream suffer.

Without further detention I present to you the Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York.

Mr. Greeley then came forward, and was loudly applauded; after it had subsided, he spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is only with difficulty, and by speaking quite slowly, that I may hope to enable a majority of this vast audience to hear what I wish to say.

I did apprehend that in the very crisis, the agony of your great struggle here, that the cold, calm words in which I am accustomed to speak must fall tamely on the general ear. I am not accustomed to stir passions, nor even to attempt to do so; and what I would wish to-night, if I can be favored with your attention, is to cast some retrospect on the past history of the country, and strive to read and enable you to read the duties of the present, and a little more clearly in the light cast upon them by the dangers and struggles of our forefathers, and yourselves down to this day.

I think you will agree with me, that the controversy concerning human slavery in this country is very near its close. Let us then try to see what mistakes have been made, what errors have been committed in the past, that imposed on us some measure of struggle and of duty to-day. I do not think to begin with that our fathers are justly censurable for the planting of human slavery in this country, now nearly two centuries and a half ago. It was like all vice, like all error—it crept in upon us.

No man ever deliberately resolved to be a bad man, and no nation deliberately originates and establishes pernicious and evil institutions. They creep in upon us. Bad habits, bad laws, bad usages creep in unobserved, and then they come to attract attention, call themselves institutions, and claim from mankind that measure of respect and deference which the mass are always inclined to accord to that which has been established; and so, then, slavery slipped into this country under the favor of foreign rulers. Kings and ministers received bribes from slave-traders, and winked at its establishment here.

Our fathers had no such clear conceptions as we have of the rights of human nature, and slavery needed favor of sovereigns who realized the gratuities thrust into their pockets, and did not realize the curses imposed upon this destined regeneration, who tolerated and shielded and protected it against the remonstrances of our ancestors—against the repeated and urgent demands that this evil should not be thrust and fastened upon us. Well, then, the first time our fathers had one fair chance to act on the subject efficiently—the American Revolution—it was just as clearly understood by the patriots of that day that liberty and slavery are antagonistic and incompatible, just as surely understood by them, as by any John Brown or William Lloyd Garrison of this day.

They saw it not at the North alone, but in South Carolina and Georgia. The leading patriots of the Revolutionary times saw as clearly as Jefferson or Adams, that if liberty would prevail and become the law of this country, slavery must die. No Seward was ever more urgent in proclaiming the irrepressible conflict, no Lincoln ever more cogently or tersely said the Union could not endure half slave and half free, than Henry Lawrence, and Jefferson, and every great man of the Revolutionary age.

This day we are entering on a great struggle with an immensely formidable power. We have a very large majority in our own land who are the loyal, devoted adherents of that power.

Now, then, if we to-day make war on slavery; if we declare that the American idea is instant death to slavery here, we shall increase the number of our opponents; we shall increase the power and venom of the Tory party in this country; we shall not add anything to our strength.

The thirteen independent sovereignties—colonies—then were made States. They were not a nation as we are. They were a league of independent sovereignties, and whatever Congress might do, whatever the patriots of the nation might do, the whole nation would have commanded but a slender measure of respect and obedience in the Southern colonies.

Well, now, surely we wished to see something done for liberty; something was done. The men who made the Constitution believed that according to the field of human experience slavery was only kept alive by the continued importation of men—African negroes. There was never an instance in human experience that human slavery had been sustained otherwise than by the constant influx of slaves from Africa.

Here, then, our fathers gave Congress the power to prohibit the importation of certain persons, meaning African slaves. They fondly believed that they had insured the slow and gradual extinction of American slavery. It was a calculation based on an immutable experience, and yet the calculation was afterwards battled with by the invention of the cotton-gin and the purchase of Louisiana.

The great opportunity passed by, and passed by in the Missouri struggle, the Texas annexation, the Mexican war, and other controversies which I need not mention because they are fresh in your memory. They were the natural results of that great mistake when we admitted Louisiana, and allowed slavery to be the fundamental law of that great, magnificent, beautiful, fertile, genial region. The mistake we made then has colored all our subsequent history.

The instant that acquisition of territory was made, that instant the spirit of slavery arose in our national councils, and made great pretensions and exactions, and day after day new demands, until the result was civil war. Now there are good men who call themselves conservative men, who have deprecated for the last forty years slavery agitation. Every one demanded for more, more, and more on the side of the slave, however, until finally a demand was made in the broadest possible terms:—You shall agree that ever foot of land shall become a slave territory, in which every slaveholder or any slaveholder has a right to take his chattels and there hold them in defiance of public sentiment, in defiance of local law.

The Democratic party was broken up at Charleston with deliberate intent, that it should be beaten in the election, in order that it should be cause for the destruction of this republic, and establish a slavery-extending empire, a martial and military power, despotism at the head, aristocracy and military in the framework, and having for its object the gradual acquisition of Mexico and South America and the West Indies, and the planting in the heart of the American continent of the greatest, the most terrible slavery-extending empire the world ever saw.

This grand scheme of ambition destroyed the Democratic party in order to give place to secession, rebellion, and the overthrow and division of the American Republic. There are those—good men, wise men, patriotic men—who believe as I do, not that it was necessary in resisting the Democracy and overthrowing this conspiracy to qualify for it, not to ignore or subvert, that fundamental principle of the American Republic and of all true republicans that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. I do believe that this conspiracy was repugnant to a majority of the people of the South. I believe it was concocted by violent, bloody, restless, ambitious men whom slavery everywhere courts—the blacklegs, slave-traders, and corrupt men, who, not being rich enough, and being aristocratic and therefore too proud to labor to get riches and luxury and power without labor.

This class are in favor of rebellion, those who consider the world an oyster, which they are determined somehow or other to open and enjoy, but to say that the majority of the people in this Union ever deliberately desired to break up and destroy this Union, is to say what is not true.

Said Mr. William H. Russell, the able correspondent of the London *Times*, to me in a communication, "What will you do with your Poland when you have captured it?" I said "I did not know anything better to do than to liberate the Poles." (Laughter.) Says General Gantt, of Arkansas, whom doubtless most of you have heard:—"Sir, I tell you this is true. The Southern people never were for this Rebellion. I was a Rebel," says he: "I was for it. I stood at the polls in my county (Washington) all the day of that election, and I never worked harder in my life; and where I had been accustomed to carry seven-eighths of the votes with me I could not get a majority. Some of them may be ignorant, but not one of them was so ignorant as not to know that the flag with the stars and stripes was the flag of his country." This is not the testimony of one man or ten men, but of hundreds of thousands.

A great majority of the people of the South thought this struggle was simply a device for taking down the North. They were forced into it. It was a conspiracy of two or three millions of people, wielding every resource, and the material and military power of ten millions. Four millions you say were slaves. But there must be men to till the fields, as well as to work the guns; and the four millions were just as effective, so long as they continued to till the fields as the men who were working the guns. Some said it was an impossibility to subdue the South; that it was a thickly wooded rebellious region, and that large and small armies would perish alike. If they were persistently a unit, they were not to be overcome in any way.

The emancipation policy was the only condition, by which this tremendous conspiracy could be overthrown. It was a call of four millions of Americans from slavery to liberty, from darkness to light, from nothing to be a something. It was denounced and execrated by the men who did not see that the Rebellion should be put down. It was said in New York and Philadelphia, as well as in Richmond and Charleston, that Lincoln's proclamation had destroyed the last hope of re-establishing the Union.

When we came to the last Presidential election, you know how absolute, how dictatorial, how inconsiderate were the predictions. If you re-elected Lincoln you signed the death-warrant of the Union. In spite of all we triumphed. (Applause.) In a few months after the President took his seat, the Union was recovered, and the twenty-years' guerilla war we were threatened with stopped. Let us see where we are to-day.

General Sherman was induced to make a certain treaty which seemed to recognize the Rebel State Governments as Governments, and turning the arms of the Confederacy over to them. In other words, to reorganize, recognize, and re-establish the Southern States on the Rebel basis.

We have triumphed, not to re-establish those Governments, not to recognize them, but to create new Governments which shall be the essence of loyalty and in favor of sustaining the Union.

Andrew Johnson and his advisers repudiated the Sherman treaty, and demanded the surrender of the Rebel arms, falling in the track of the general law stipulating for nothing but the personal safety of the surrendered soldiers of the Rebellion. We want that loyal people, black or white, should reconstruct and rule the Rebel States; that loyalty to the Government, not a mere lip profession, but an honest, earnest, faithful devotion to the Union and to liberty, which is the essence of Union, should be founded in the new governments which would be started in the lately rebellious States. (Applause.) This is the essence of the Constitutional amendment which Congress, after very great deliberation—for the subject was a very important one, and very difficult one—submitted for approval.

They met to decide upon what conditions the Rebel States should be reconstructed and readmitted to power in the Union. Congress, after due deliberation, favored what is now before the country as the Constitutional amendment, and said these are the conditions, and the conditions that almost every man would have proposed.

One of our Generals, and a very good one, was placed in the year '63 '64 at the city of Vicksburg. Some gentlemen came to him one day and said they had a little cotton out here that they wanted to get over. I will make it all right. He sent them away, and they kept coming back until, finally, he wrote to Washington that he wanted to be taken away. First they offered him ten thousand, but it finally increased to two hundred thousand dollars. If I will be a rascal, they have got so near up to my mark that I dare not stay any longer.

He discussed the question of the assumption of the Rebel debt at length, and said there was not a logical reason which would admit sixty or seventy Rebels into Congress that would not pay the Rebel debt. I do not believe you could call together an audience in this city who would say they were against the black man being a man. I prefer all men to have the same rights I have. Borne as we have been through greater perils, more trials, and struggles, I know we shall not fail in the contest still before us. (Applause.)

I know that the ark of freedom will move on majestically until the time it shall reach its destined haven.

I will believe—I do believe—I know that we shall yet be united on the basis of universal justice, universal freedom, and universal obedience to law. In that hope I beseech you men of Pennsylvania do your duty for us, for yourselves, for your country, and posterity, in the struggle now before you. (Long-continued applause.)

Mr. Greeley then resumed his seat, when loud calls were made for Governor Curtin, who came upon the stage while Mr. Greely was speaking.

STARCH. — 500 BOXES WOOD'S PEARL and Gloss Starch, in store and for sale by WILLIAM GULAGER, No. 39 N. FRONT Street 9 27thstu5t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$2,422 82	
United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	67,000 00	
United States bonds on hand	83,000 00	
		152,422 82
United States legal-tender notes	66,988 00	
National bank notes	17,165 00	
Due from banks and bankers	8,39 26	
Fractional currency and cash items	14,251 97	
		109,154 33
Banking House	54,675 34	
Furniture and fixtures	2,788 10	
Expenses and taxes	7,099 23	
		64,562 87
Total		$326,139 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Deposits	119,349 99
Profits and loss	6,789 03
Total	$326,139 02

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

10 2 2w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 25 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1866, but to no earlier dividend.

8 30 SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property.

By order of the Board of Directors, C. R. LIBBEY, Secretary.

MEETING IN EIGHTH WARD.—A Meeting of the Union Republican citizens of the Eighth Ward will be held on MONDAY EVENING, October 8th at 7½ o'clock, at the Schuylkill Hose House LOCUST Street, above Twelfth.

By order of Committee of Superintendence. JOHN C. MARTIN, President. CLAYTON McMICHAEL Secretary. 10 5 3t

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE—FORTY-SECOND SESSION OF LECTURES.—The General Introductory will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, October 8 at 7½ P. M., by Professor WALLACE. The regular Lectures will begin the day after, at 9 o'clock A. M. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Dean. 10 5 5t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 101st SESSION 1866-67. The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 8, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $140.

10 3 4t R. E. ROGERS, M. D. Dean Medical Faculty.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 258 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.

9 26 17t* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO Regenerating Extract of Balmfleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 334

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled— PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 8 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT. A VALUABLE STORE, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET, In the National Bank of the Republic Building. 9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS FOR RENT IN THE National Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x80), well lighted and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character. Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

VALUABLE PROPERTIES IN THE BUSINESS PART OF CHESNUT STREET TO BE LET.—The valuable property at the N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets. Also, Nos. 1113 and 1123, belonging to the Girard estate, are being vacated, and are to be let for business purposes. Applications for renting the same by parties who are willing to make the requisite alterations, or who desire the alterations made by the Trust, can be made at the Office, No. 19 S. FIFTH Street. 9 5wths 3t rp S. S. CAVIN, Agent.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row West TWENTY-FIRST Street, at $8,000 $2,100, and $28,000. Also, a superior medium size House No. 2116 ARCH St. 9 25 1mrp*

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE OF CHERRY street, third house west of Twentieth, three-story BRICK RESIDENCE, double Back Building. Instant possession. Apply to G. A. RAHN & CO., No. 52 S. THIRD Street. 10 4 thsm3t*

WEST WALNUT STREET.—FOR SALE, at cost, one of the most elegant brown stone Mansions, superbly finished and frescoed. Also, part of furniture. KINGSTON MCCAY, 10 6 3t 4p* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY residence, No. 1621 Spruce street, completely finished. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 10 5 6t* No. 15 S. FOURTH Street.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS, WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED. The Latest London and Paris Styles. INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved. WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large Stock of FINE STATIONERY R. HOSKINS & CO., STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS, 9 26 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE, SUCCESSOR TO W. WARNOCK, No. 43 North EIGHTH St. OPENING OF OUR NEW STORE, (OLD STAND.) On Monday Morning, October 8. NEW GOODS.

ELEGANT BLACK SILKS. HEAVY SOLID COLORED SILKS. HANDSOME COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES. HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS. ELEGANT PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS. RICH FANS. PLAIN 8-4 FINE FRENCH MUSLINS, for evening dress. FRENCH MUSLINS, GOLD SPOT, for evening dress. A SPLENDID LINE OF ENGLISH HOSIERY, for ladies. GENTS' FULL REGULAR 8 HOSE. Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests extra cheap. 2000 CAMBRIC BANDS Great Bargains. A full line of Housekeeping Goods. 100 dozen Large size Fringed Towels, 25 cents. 1000 dozen Linen Towels from New York Auctions. 50 pieces finest French Poplins, splendid assortment. 1 case 10-4 Alendale Quilts, $7 25. HDKFS. HDKFS. 200 dozen Very fine Hem. Hdkfs., 25c. 1000 dozen do do from 25 to 75c. Linen Hdkfs, 10 to 25c. Gents' Linen Hdkfs—Great Bargains. 100 dozen Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs, extra fine, 10 cents. Infants' Waists, entirely new. Real Val. Trimmed Sets. 50 REAL VAL. FRINGED SETS, at one quarter of the value. Linen Tuck by the yard, very low. 10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $6 50 and upwards. CANTON FLANNELS, 20 cents and upwards. HEAVY SHAKER FLANNELS, 50 cents, all wool. Best make of Ballardvale Flannels.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

BEST JOUVIN KID GLOVES of our importation. WHITE GLOVES. (Cloth, French.) 50 DOZEN KID GLOVES, at $1 25. EMPRESS KID GLOVES, only $1 00 per pair.

The above Goods have been purchased within the past week for CASH. Will be found worthy of inspection, being

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

Balance of Bankrupt Stock, consisting of White Goods, etc. etc., closing out at extremely low prices.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!

Closing out Balance of Hoop Skirts at a GREAT REDUCTION for want of room.

The Gabrielle Skirt, Red. Great Bargains in Skirts.

E. R. LEE, SUCCESSOR TO W. WARNOCK, No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

Best Water-Proof Cloakings at E. R. LEE'S.

Frosted Beavers, a Bargain for Ladies' Cloaks. 10 5 3t

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT, Have Just Opened

One case Unbleached Canton Flannels, best in the city, for 25 cents. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels. All-Wool and Domet Flannels. Heavy Shaker Flannels. Heavy Twilled Flannels. Fine quality Sack Flannels. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices. Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins.

JUST OPENED, A new lot of 7-4 and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens. 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 Bleached Table Linens. Napkins and Towels. Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard. Linen Huckaback, by the yard, etc. etc. A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves. Just opened, a new lot of Castor Gauntlets. Kid Gloves, a superior quality, $1 25 for Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported. Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD, N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts. 8 18 tf

FARIES & WARNER, No. 229 North NINTH Street, Have Just Received from Recent Sales:—

Lupin's double-width All-Wool Delaines, choice shades and splendid quality, 95 cents, worth $1 25. Heavy Water Proof Cloaking, 6-4 wide, $1 50. Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 85, 90, and 95 cents. Balmoral Skirts, cheapest in the city. Ladies' Merino Vests, all sizes and qualities. Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 25. Ladies regular made Hose, from auction, 50 cents. Wide Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 31 and 40 cents. All-wool Flannels, 35, 37, 45, 50c to $1. Heavy yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 75 cents. Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels. Shirting Flannels, large assortment, very cheap.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Large size All-Wool Blankets, $6 75 worth $8. Crib Blankets, $1 75; Grey Blankets, $1 50. Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28 to 37½c. Bleached Canton Flannels, 28, 31, 37½, to 45c. 25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslin. 25 cents for 5-4 Bleached Pillow-Case Muslin. Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 24, 33, to 39c. Unbleached Muslins, 18, 21, 25, to 37½ cents. Calicoes, 15, 18½, 20, 22, and 25 cents. Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62½c to $1. Plain and Hemstitched Hdkfs., Kid Gloves, etc.

FARIES & WARNER, 9 29 tf No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS', No. 922 and 924 PINE STREET, No. 924 Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool. Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts. Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps. Flannels, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades. A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at T. SIMPSON'S SONS', 9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street

DRY GOODS.

CANTON FLANNELS. *GREAT BARGAINS.* 1 Case Very Good, at 25 cents. Very Heavy Swansdown Flannels. Huguenot Canton Flannels. Fine Wide English Canton Flannels. J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. 8 1 3m

FRENCH MERINOES. 1 Case New Shades, very good, $1 12½. 1 Case Lupin's, all colors, $1 75. 1 Case Superfine Quality, $1 50. J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. 8 1 3m

RICH PLAIDS. 1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, $1 37½. 1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, $1 50. 1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, $1 10. 1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, $1 35. J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. 8 1 3m

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINEN GOODS, And Housekeeping Articles Generally, is at the Cheap Dry Goods Store of J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET. 8 1 3m

CHEAPEST FRENCH MERINOES IN THE CITY. EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, ALL WOOL REP POPLINS, SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS, And a great variety of new and choice FALL and WINTER DRESS GOODS, mostly of OUR OWN IMPORTATION, And all at very low prices. 10 5 3t H. STEEL & SON, Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

COTTON GOODS AGAIN ADVANCING. Notwithstanding the recent advance in prices of Domestics we are still selling at the same low prices we did a month ago. GOOD QUALITY FAST COLOR CALICOES, 16, 18, 20 CENTS. BLEACHED MUSLINS, 14 to 34 CENTS. UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, 14 to 25 CENTS. BEST MAKES CANTON FLANNELS, 25 to 45 CTS. WOOL AND COTTON SHAKER FLANNELS, 31 CENTS. ALL-WOOL WHITE FLANNELS, 37½ and 50 CTS. YARD WIDE BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, 65 CENTS. H. STEEL & SON, 10 5 3t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

DEPOT FOR FURNISHING DRY GOODS. A CARD. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET, Whose Establishment for the sale of House-Furnishing Dry Goods Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to Housekeepers renewing their supply, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their FALL ASSORTMENT OF Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods for Household Use, SUCH AS Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Pillow Muslins, Damask Table Cloths, Table Linens, Damask Napkins, Bordered Towels, Towellings, Quilts, Blankets, Table and Piano Covers, And every other article suitable for a well ordered household 9 14 6m tuths

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. E. M. NEEDLES. Strangers and others will find at No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET A large and complete assortment of LACES AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC., In great variety, and at LOW PRICES. E. M. NEEDLES. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, NO. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET, Four Doors from Arch. I would most respectfully announce to the Ladies generally that I have now open a most carefully selected stock of FALL MILLINERY GOODS, Comprising TRIMMING AND BONNET RIBBONS, In all widths, qualities, and styles. VELVET RIBBONS, Black, colored, every width and shade. BONNET VELVETS, SATINS, SILKS, In all desirable shades. Also, a handsome assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, PLUMES, ETC., LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS Of the newest shapes and styles. Ornaments, Maline, the best FRENCH AND NEW YORK YORK BONNET FRAMES, which will be sold at the lowest market prices. No trouble to show goods. JULIUS SICHEL, 9 27 12t No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street. Country orders carefully, as heretofore, attended to.

STANDARD SCALES.

BANKS, DINMORE & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.) MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD SCALES, suitable for Weigh Locks, Rail road Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay and Live Stock. Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steam Forges, Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams. S. W. corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia. 9 14 1mrp

C. M. Banks, Lewis L. Houpt, E. H. Dinmore, Frederick A. Richie.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

THE RESCUERS OF THE FLAG.—The members of the Union League, with a view to confer a proper testimonial on the firemen who rescued the flag from the pole on the top of the building the night of the fire, requested the Fire Marshal to ascertain who were entitled to it, and yesterday that gentleman reported to the League that Charles Darragh and Thomas Cunningham, of the Franklin Hose Company, and John E. Reilly, of the Independence Engine Company, were the only ones immediately concerned in the rescue of the flag, though ten others were active in saving the streamers on the top of the League House. The flag was taken down by Darragh, Cunningham and Reilly assisting him.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE AT THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.—Marshal Blackburn has made a report to the Mayor in reference to the origin of the fire at the League House, in which he states that, after a most thorough investigation, over a hundred witnesses being examined, he came to the conclusion that it was the work of an incendiary, and that it was kindled in a closet in the laundry. The evidence did not tend to fix the crime upon any one, and the Fire Marshal suggests to the League to offer a reward for such information as will lead to the arrest of the incendiary.

THE RULING PASSION.—The stand erected in front of Independence Hall for the Clymer-Johnson party last evening, was decorated on the sides with the American flag, Union up. The flag on the front of the stand was grouped up with the Union down, and so arranged that only seven full stars were observable on the field. It was absolutely necessary to place this flag Union down in order to exhibit two stripes, one red, the other white, thus completing a picture of the rebel flag. If this arrangement was not designed, the fact of the Union being down needs explanation. It was from this rostrum that Mr. Clymer delivered an address last evening. As his party is now in the last throes of "galloping" consumption, the flag arrangement may be considered the "ruling passion strong in death."

LAUNCH.—There was a beautiful schooner launched this morning from the yard of Messrs. Birely, Hillman & Streaker, on the Delaware front, above Palmer street wharf. The vessel is 350 tons burden, and is made of the best quality of white oak, from Delaware, well fastened throughout. She is named *David V. Streaker*, in honor of the principal member of the firm above-named. The joiner work was done by the well-known "Jonty" Jenks. The vessel was built for Mr. Matthew Van Dusen, an old ship-builder of Kensington, who superintended her construction. The schooner will be commanded by Captain Van Gilder, an old coaster, who will run the vessel in the general coasting trade. The same firm are about to build another vessel, larger than the one above-mentioned.

ACCIDENT BY SCALDING.—C. McGowan met with a very serious accident this morning. He is an attendant at Partridge's eating stand, in the Eastern Market House, and at the time of the unfortunate occurrence was carrying a large can of hot coffee down stairs into the basement, when he slipped, and the hot fluid was dashed over him, scalding him very badly. He was conveyed to his residence, Ninth and Race streets.

DEMOCRATIC MASS-MEETING IN FRONT OF INDEPENDENCE HALL—SPEECH OF HEISTER CLYMER.—Several thousand persons assembled in front of Independence Hall last evening, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Hon. Heister Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. The meeting was organized by the appointment of a President and a number of Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Anson V. Parsons addressed the meeting. He stated that if the radicals carried out their ideas and wishes, before another year rolled around there would be war and bloodshed in the streets of this peaceful city and throughout the United States. We want no more war, but peace according to the principles of the Constitution. The speaker continued until the arrival of Mr. Clymer, who, upon his introduction to the audience, was greeted with long-continued applause.

Mr. Clymer commenced by saying that the present occasion was the first time in his political life that he had the pleasure of addressing his fellow-citizens of this city. He did not come to discuss principles, but to assume certain principles as axioms, to answer questions, and to settle a matter personal to himself. The question which he came to answer was one that came home to every Democratic heart. It was, "Watchman, what of the night?" He had been in most of the counties of the State, not excepting the stamping-ground of Thaddeus Stevens himself.

At this stage of the proceedings the Young Men's Keystone Club arrived in front of the stand, accompanied by a band. Their arrival put a temporary stop to the speech.

Mr. Clymer, continuing, said that everywhere throughout the State he was met by such grand assemblages as greeted him in this city. In answer to the question, "Watchman, what of the night?" he would say that the clouds and darkness were disappearing, and on every hill-top and mountain the watch-fires of conservatism would be a victory to the Democratic party on Tuesday next as much as he believed there was a Democratic party.

The speaker remarked that he had intended replying to all the charges made against him, but on account of his being wearied from his recent labors in the campaign throughout the State, he would refrain from so doing on the present occasion. He closed by urging the audience to stand by the Union and the Constitution, and predicted, if they would do so, a great victory for the Democratic party on Tuesday next.

The meeting adjourned with cheers for Clymer, the President, and the Union.

Mr. Clymer was escorted to his hotel by the Young Men's Keystone Club. In the ranks of this organization was an omnibus containing the soldiers who were recently dismissed from the Soldiers' Home.

INTERESTING TO TREASURE-SEEKERS.—

Mankind will always wish and pry
To find where treasures buried lie,
And still some mortals queer
Are digging where they think old Kidd
Once his rich stores of plunder hid;
But in our city *here*
A wondrous treasure has been found,
Easy to reach, nor under ground—
Good work and cheap has made us all
Find a great prize in Tower Hall!

We are prepared with an unusually full and comprehensive stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, which we are selling at MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR SEVERAL YEARS. *Congratulating our patrons and the public generally upon the decline in the prices of materials which renders this possible, we invite an examination.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

EDWIN HALL & CO.—It would be well for those about purchasing dry goods of any description, to pay a visit to the well-known and extensive silk and dry goods emporium of Edwin Hall & Co., No 28 S. Second street, before making investments elsewhere. This firm have peculiar facilities for presenting to the public silk goods of the finest manufacture and latest styles, fine dress goods, superior cloths, elegant shawls, etc., at very reasonable prices. The present stock of silks offered for sale by this firm is one of great variety, and imported directly from Europe. Few houses in this city can compete with Edwin Hall & Co., in the advantages presented to purchasers of silk goods, and equa inducements are offered to those who wish to invest in an assortment of dry goods generally.

HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.—One of Dr. Humphreys' cases of medicines, containing thirty-five vials, embraces remedies for every well-known disease, and costs $10. A family provided with one of them will save during the rear ten times the amount of their cost, in obviating the necessity of medical attendance, besides securing its members from protracted and serious illness. The trifling outlay required should be a consideration with all who believe in the axiom that "a stitch in time saves nine." Disease, to be overcome, must be promptly met, and Dr. Humphreys' remedies are invaluable for such a purpose.—*New York Courier.*

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY. No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, CLOTHING.
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' STYLES IN LARGE VARIETY.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

AMERICAN PIANOS IN EUROPE.—The attention and triumphs which wait upon musical artistes in Europe, the careers of Patti, Kellogg, Phillips, and others, sufficiently show; and it is with equal pleasure to be noted that the reception of our musical instruments, that obtain such prestige here, is even heightened over the water, where, though there are performers of unequalled reputations, still the manufacturing facilities of first class pianos do not exist on such a scale as among ourselves.

The distinguishing points of American pianos, as compared with those turned out of European establishments are:—A finer balance and gradation of sound, as well as peculiar obedience to the very softest touch-demands of the performer. Then the "singing power," *vox humana*, of the instruments is said to be far beyond whether in delicacy, volume, or variety, any of the Continental or English make. Particularly the massivity and prolongation of sound that make our "grand" pianos a necessity for all superior concerts and vocalists, receive unexcepted and highest praise. The Messrs. Chickering, in another column, quote the affirmative testimony of the most distinguished performers, both in England and across the Channel, in favor of the pianos made by them, which have taken such an unrival ed hold in the estimation of musicians here. It seems that Mr. James M. Weihl conducted his splendid series of concerts in Europe entirely with the Chickering "Grand Square and Upright" Pianos, and the praise of such celebrities as Collard, Chappel, and Arabella Goddard, of London, with Halle, Balfe, Plaidy, Remecke, Y. Von Arnold, Moscheles, Favarger, and numerous others, equally distinguished, is given in the warmest, yet most critical terms. The attention of composers and performers to these interesting and agreeing tributes of commendation is invited, and they will be found at large elsewhere.

A FINE DISPLAY OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—The crisp October weather we are now enjoying admonishes all to prepare for a greater change, which will soon be upon us. In the matter of Clothing, Messrs. Somers & Son, No 625 Chesnut street, have now in store a really superb stock of ready-made goods, cut in the most fashionable style, and marked at unusually low prices. This well-established house is in high repute with all who have given it their patronage, and their elegant assortmens of uncut goods affords those who order a fair chance for selection.

FOR CHOICER STYLES, FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE,
READY MADE,
GO TO
PERRY & CO.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.
SIGN OF "STAR."

ENTERPRISE.—The great requisites for success in America are pluck and enterprise; and Heimbold, the well-known druggist, has in his business career evinced both of these qualities. The consequence is that he has achieved a success. He has one of the finest establishments in New York city, while the reputation of the well-known Helmbold's Preparations is co-extensive with civilization.

These preparations, it is almost needless to say, are not "quack medicines" nor "patent medicines;" they are simply legitimate, scientifically compounded preparations, which, for their appropriate complaints, are without a rival. They have been before the public for many years, and are at the present moment more in demand than ever. This shows conclusively their genuine merit. At Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, in addition to these preparations—the Extracts of Buchu and Sarsaparilla—are sold all varieties of Drugs and Chemicals. The establishment is perhaps the finest in the city of New York, and the public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Depots, No. 104 S. Tenth street and No. 594 Broadway, New York.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We have tested this medicine, and assure our readers that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known. It should not be classed with the nostrums of the day, got up for the special purpose of pecuniary profit, but be regarded as one of the standard medicines, for the public benefit.—*Herald of Gospel Liberty.*

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.—Persons afflicted with any disease arising from a disordered liver or stomach, nervous debility, dyspepsia, or liver complaint, should try Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It seldom fails to effect a cure in a very short time. Sold by druggists generally throughout the United States.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*
ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

TO SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR and War of 1812.
Land Warrants wanted,
HEWES EMIG & CO.,
No. 50 South Third street,
Philadelphia.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candles and Fruits.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

PAULUS, THE HATTER,
Beats them all,
Southeast corner Second and South.

TAKE AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood and remove tumors, pimples, boils, and sores, which only exhibit the rottenness within.

CARE IS TAKEN in getting up most truthfulstyles Looking Glasses and Picture Frames, at Reimer's Emporium, Arch street, east of Seventh.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.

SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
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POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY'S
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents
1.	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations	25
2.	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc	35
3.	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	25
4.	" DIARRHŒA of children or adults	25
5.	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting	25
7.	" COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	25
9.	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo	25
10.	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costiveness	25
11.	" SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods	25
12.	" FEMALE Difficulties	25
13.	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	" SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	" RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever—old Agues	50
17.	" PILES, Internal or external, blind or bleeding	50
18.	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19.	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza	50
20.	" WHOOPING-COUGH or Spasmodic Coughs	50
21.	" ASTHMA, oppressed difficult Breathing	50
22.	" EAR Discharges, and impaired Hearing	50
23.	" SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings	50
24.	" GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness	50
25.	" DROPSY and scanty Secretions	50
26.	" SEA-Sickness, or sickness from riding	50
27.	" KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29.	" SORE Mouth, or Canker	50
30.	" URINARY Incontinence, or wetting the bed	50
31.	" PAINFUL Periods, even with Spasms	50
32.	" SUFFERINGS at change of life	1.00
33.	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34.	" DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case, and book complete, $10. Case of Twenty large vials in morocco and book, $6. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS—Mahogany cases, 18 vials, $16. Single vials, with directions, $1.

These Remedies by the case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw6

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
ITALIAN OPERA.
SEASON OF FIFTEEN OPERA NIGHTS AND THREE MATINEES.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, October 15.
During the season the following eminent artists will positively appear:—
SOPRANOS AND CONTRALTOS;
C. L. KELLOGG, CARMEN POCH,
ANTOINETTE RONCONI, M. A. HAUCK,
T. NATALIE TESTA, STELLA BONHEUR,
FANNY STOCKTON, M. RICARDI.
TENORS:
MAZZOLENI, BARAGLI,
TESTA, BERNARDI, REICHARDT,
BASSO-BUFFO:
GIORGIO RONCONI.
BARITONES AND BASSOS;
BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
FOSATI, LORINI,
DUBREUIL. BANFI.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL BERGMANN, A. TORRIANI,
MAX MARETZEK.
LARGE AND EFFECTIVE CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
The following Operas will positively be presented during the season:—
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, | IL CROSPINO E LA COMARE,
LUCREZIA BORGIA, | THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
FAUST, | LES HUGUENOTS,
TROVATORE, | FRA DIAVOLO,
ERNANI | ELISIRE D'AMORE.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
SOMNAMBULA,
DON GIOVANNI,
And others.
ADMISSION.
To Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle.....$1 50
Secured Seats, extra..... 50
Family Circle..... 75
Amphitheatre..... 50
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS,
including a secured choice seat for fifteen nights,
TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
will be received on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 8, 9, 10, and 11, at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 632 CHESNUT street, corner of Seventh.
The sale of tickets for single performances will commence on Friday, October 12, at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store 10 3 5t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7:45.
THIS EVENING,
A GLORIOUS BILL,
GREAT ATTRACTION,
THREE SPLENDID PIECES.
Twelfth night of the successful engagement of
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will appear in his great specialty,
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
Uncle Solon Shingle.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
To be followed by the sparkling farce, called,
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
Mr. Lullaby.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
To conclude with the thrilling Drama,
THE REVOLUTION OF '95.
THE REVOLUTION OF '95.
THE REVOLUTION OF '95.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
MR JOHN BROUGHAM.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, October 6,
John Brougham's popular Extravaganza of
POCA-HON-TAS.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as.....King Pow-ha-tan
And the distinguished Actress,
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
(who has been specially engaged for the role), as
POCA-HON-TAS.
Commencing with Brougham's Drama of
DAVID COPPERFIELD.
Wilkins Micawber.....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
To conclude with an original Drama, entitled
JACK AND JACK'S BROTHER.
MONDAY—First night of Mr. HACKETT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), October 6,
last night (for the present) of
THE FAST FAMILY,
with new scenery and a great cast.
Mrs JOHN DREW as.....The Rich Widow
To conclude with the great Farce of
THAT BLESSED BABY.
MONDAY—Mr. D. E. BANDMAN as Corporal Antoine, in "DESTINY."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
Two Grand Performances
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR.
AVENGER; OR, THE DEATH FETCH.
NICK OF THE WOODS.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
Friday and Saturday, October 5 and 6.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
MAX STRAKOSCH
GREAT MUSICAL ALLIANCE,
Consisting of the following distinguished Artists:—
MADLLE MATHILDE PLODOWSKA,
Prima Donna Soprano, from the La Scala, Milan. He first appearance in America.
MADLLE FRIDA DE GEBELE,
The brilliant Prima Donna Contralto.
SIGNOR GUISEPPE LIMBERTI,
The great Italian Tenore. His first appearance in America.
HERR KARL FORMES,
The renowned Basso,
F. JEHIN PRUME,
Late Violinist to the King of Prussia.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN,
The original and brilliant Pianist.
PROFESSOR S. BEHRENS,
The accomplished Maestro, will preside at the Pianoforte.
CARDS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Seats secured without extra charge at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.
The grand Piano used by Herr Boekelman is from the Manufactory of Chickering & sons, New York. Agents in this city, William C. Dutton, Chesnut street, between Ninth and Tenth. 10 1 6t

HELLER'S "SALLE DIABOLIQUE," ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT Streets.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the great Illusionist, Musician and Comedian,
ROBERT HELLER.
SUCCESS UNDIMINISHED.
THE ENTHUSIASM INCREASING.
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
Admission 50 cents; Children, 25 cents
ANOTHER FINE PROGRAMME OFFERED.
EVERY NIGHT during the week, Heller's new and beautiful Illusion, entitled
THE MYSTERIOUS ORANGE TREE,
with its leaves of green, buds of snowy whiteness, and rich golden fruit, produced nightly to the delight of hundreds, and justly termed
THE LADIES' FAVORITE.
THE BROKEN BIRDS (new.)
MOCHA (new.)
"THE CANNON" (new.)
Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Doors Open at 7. Commence at 8. 10 1 6t

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866.
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

The Managing Directors take pleasure in announcing that the drawing will positively occur October 11, 1866.

All agents are requested to make final statements of sales, and return coupons of tickets, etc., so as to reach Washington by the 11th of October.

All orders for tickets, via Philadelphia and vicinity, will be addressed to Messrs OWENS & CO., No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, or to
WILLIAM S. MORSE, Secretary.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at* $1 *each*—75,000 *Presents Awarded, valued at* $250,000! $25,000 *of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund,* $2500 *to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, in street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near E	10,000
1 Three story brick residence, Tenta street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two story brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement

Maj H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
} Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery raffle, or gift enterprise.
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallam, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [9 8 thstu

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16 6

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
8 30 5m

NEW! THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 907 WALNUT Street.
5 29 6 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

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MANUFACTURERS

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Window Shades,

Have now in Store for

FALL TRADE,

A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.

ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS

Of all grades.

PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.

40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,

Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade,

WINDOW SHADES

OF FINE SCOTCH HOLLANDS,

All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.

ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs,

PICTURE CORDS, TASSELS, AND SHADE TRIMMINGS.

To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

HOWELL & BOURKE

CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

ART ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The Management beg leave to state that it has been decided that the subscription books shall remain open for a short time longer. The present rapid sale of shares warrants the announcement of a final closing of the books. The day for the award of the premiums will therefore, speedily be made.

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary.

PLAN OF DRAWING

The Subscription Books, when closed, will be at once transferred to the keeping of a committee, who will have sole charge thereof, and who will superintend the drawing and the awards. This committee has been selected from among our best citizens and wealthiest capitalists. Their names are a tower of strength to an enterprise that has enlisted the sympathies and active co-operation of art-lovers throughout the Union. Such names as the following are a guarantee of good faith, and an assurance that nothing dishonorable will mar the brilliancy of a commendable and beneficial project.

The Subscription Books will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of Premiums:—

WILLIAM F. COLLOUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. ROWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Agent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant Governor
L. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large, will have the

Sole Management of the Award in all its Details.

The plan of the award adopted is the following:—

Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the premiums (to wit—the Opera House, three hundred paintings, and the bust of Lincoln) will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn, in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

The Management of the Crosby Opera-House Art Association

Feel it incumbent upon them to call attention to the thorough endorsement of the integrity of

MR. CROSBY

By the members of the committee appointed to superintend the drawing—gentlemen of the highest social and business standing in Chicago. At the same time they feel pleasure in stating that the

Demand for Shares Still Continues Unabated!

Orders by Mail, Express, and Telegraph, from North, South, East, and West, Still Coming In!

The Earliest Subscriptions Secure the Finest Engravings!!

FIRST GRAND PREMIUM
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,
Cost of Erection and Actual Value,
$600,000.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For $5, one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:—
"THE LITTLE WADER," by Thomas Faed; or "GATHERING APPLES," by Jerome Thompson.
For $10, two shares or certificates, with superb Steel Engraving of
"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."
For $15 three shares or certificates, with the fine Allegorical Engraving on Steel,
"MERCY'S DREAM," by D. Huntington.
For $20, four shares or certificates, with the splendid Chromo Engraving (issued exclusively by the Crosby Art Association),
"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," by J. F. Cropsey.
While for $50, ten shares or certificates are issued, with
A CHOICE ARTIST'S PROOF
Of either "Irving and His Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."

From this it may be seen that the purchasers of certificates receive at once the value of their money in the Engravings, while they also secure

A Share in the Award of Premiums.

The Drawing will positively be made or the money refunded to each subscriber, as per following guarantees:—

CARD TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—The sale of certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made. I can, therefore, assure the public that the award will be made to their satisfaction, or the money refunded.
U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. Crosby to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee his undertaking, as above announced.
SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.

SPECIAL CARD FROM THE COMMITTEE.—The undersigned, members of the Committee appointed to superintend the awarding of the premiums to members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of Mr. Crosby, and in the responsibility of Mr. Samuel M. Nickerson, his guarantee, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith.
JOSEPH H. ROWEN, President of the Third National Bank, Chicago.
AMOS T. HALL,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1866.

The One Thing Needful.

Be not distracted, men of the North, from the true issue now before you, by any of the side questions which the wily Democrats seek to involve in the contest. Let the great cause for decision be stripped of all its superfluities. Let it be kept constantly in sight, and it must compel you to stand steadfast. The question to be settled is not negro suffrage; it is not equality of the races; it is not an opposition to the President for the sake of opposition. It is whether disloyal men shall be permitted to make laws for our country without giving *sufficient* guarantees of their future good behavior. The issue is not in regard to our right to exact guarantees, for both the President and Congress agree on that. There can be no discussion over that right.

The President distinctly stated that the South must ratify the amendment by abolishing slavery ere they could be recognized by him. In so doing he did right. But we want something more than that. We want additional guarantees. The Congress of the United States, which certainly has as much right to propose conditions as the Chief Executive, demands that another amendment be adopted. The issue is on the adoption. Those in favor of the amendment will vote with us; those opposed to it will vote with our foes.

The speakers of both parties have kept all the provisions of this mildest of conditions continually before the people. They have explained them fully. It would be insulting the intelligence of our readers to go over the ground again. Every man with proper self-respect must favor the amendment. It is simply a declaration of that equality of protection of every man who has property to hold it, and for all to acquire it if they can. It is a pledge that the national debt shall be paid; and a provision that perjured traitors shall not hold office, unless they be specially pardoned. These are its simple sections. They are only just. They are mild, and no fault can be found with them.

When the Democrats state that the issue is negro suffrage, they wilfully state what they know to be false. We believe that the question of suffrage rests with each State. We believe that they have the sole power. We merely say that if the negro is to be counted in the apportionment he must vote. If he is not counted, he need never have the right until doomsday. This is the issue, the sole and only issue, and one which the opposition are seeking by all the means in their power to disguise. Keep it before the people. Loyalty is the test of readmission to Congress. It, and only it, is the one thing needful.

The Canvass in New York.

Our friends in New York are making a gallant canvass. Able speakers are addressing immense audiences throughout the entire State, and the interest of the people in the questions of the hour is deep and intelligent. The popular interest in the discussion of political questions is a marked feature of the campaign this fall in all the States. We ascribe it to the peculiar character of the contest. It is really a summing-up of the great work of the war, an endeavor to realize the fruit of our victories in the field over the Rebellion. The people who, have made such heroic sacrifices in sustaining the Government, are now justly incensed at beholding the hard-earned fruits of their toil and suffering imperilled by the corrupt machinations of reckless and abandoned politicians. In addition to this, the contest has assumed a shape which involves a fundamental constitutional question of the deepest moment. For the first time in the history of the country do we find the constitutional power of the people, through their Representatives, to make the laws seriously menaced. The claim of President Johnson to reconstruct the late Rebel communities into States of this Union is a claim on his part to *exercise legislative functions* of the highest order, and upon one of the most important subjects ever brought before the American people. The claim is a startling one, for it strikes at the root of the Government. Hence the profound interest which pervades the public mind.

New York is cursed with one of the most corrupt cities in Christendom, but she is blessed with a vast rural population of great intelligence and moral worth. The city rolls up a huge majority for that sham and imposture which calls itself Democracy; but the country is generally able to overcome this concentrated voice of vice and villany, and keep the State true to order and the interests of good government. Of the population that contributes to the real welfare, growth, and greatness of the State of New York—of her taxpayers and industrial classes—a majority of from fifty to one hundred thousand are uniformly voters and supporters of the Union Republican ticket. The nature of the fight, locally, is thus revealed at a glance. The only hope of the Democracy is in New York city. The State, outside of the city, is as reliably Republican as Massachusetts.

Our friends are confident of carrying the State. The coalition between the Conservative Republicans and the Democrats, which at one time threatened to cost us a few thousand votes, has fallen through, and the Republican ticket will get the votes of all the Conservatives, except those who belong with the Democratic party, and have been waiting for a chance to go over to it. If Pennsylvania shall do her duty, there is no doubt of a glorious and inspiring victory in New York.

The Fight in the Third District.

In the Third District of our city the issue between the sympathizer of the South during the war and the stern loyalist of all time is squarely set forth in the Congressional canvass. Mr. Charles Buckwalter, the gentleman who could not understand how a political opponent could call him a gentleman, and who deems it inconsistent for a paper to praise him personally and condemn him politically, is the representative of the ultra wing of the peace Democracy. We have quoted from his record. We stand by our quotations. *He dare not deny them.* They were published in his organ. They were seen by him, and not contradicted. They were his views, and he ought now to stand by their expression. He is of the Democracy, with the Democracy, part of the Democracy, and all not Democrats should oppose him. Hon. Leonard Myers, on the other hand, is a loyalist to the core, is a tried and experienced public servant, and should be sent back to his seat, as a deserved compliment to a faithful servant, and a rebuke to the anti-war men. The issue is fairly and squarely settled. Let those who voted for Pendleton during the war vote for Buckwalter now. Let those who supported Lincoln and the war vote for Leonard Myers.

The Falsehood of Desperation.

So active and able were the efforts of Hon. Leonard Myers for the business interests of his constituents, that it is no wonder many of their trades associations have passed resolutions of thanks in his favor. Among others, the public have read in our columns those of the cigarmakers and glass-blowers, of whom there are thousands in his district.

To-day, the malignancy of spite is exhibited by some of the officers of the Cigar-makers' Union in attempting to deny their own act in his behalf, by asserting that he voted against what he advocated.

The *Daily Globe* of Thursday, May 22, 1866, will show the utter falsity of this statement. Mr. Myers was thanked for his efforts to obtain a tax on leaf tobacco. He voted for his amendment, but the House voted him down; and these men, it seems, then wished him to have voted against the whole tax bill and prevent the Government from getting any revenue at all, because he failed to impress the House with his views.

Such miserable tricks will not prevent Mr. Myers from receiving the thanks of the Cigar-makers at the polls.

The Glorious "Invincibles."

We suppose a grander spectacle in the matter of processions was never witnessed than the parade last night of that splendid body of young men known as the *Republican Invincibles*. It was an inspiring sight to behold their massive columns, over twelve hundred strong, as they passed along the streets. They are fine representatives of that great host of intelligent young men all over our country who contribute so much to the life and vigor of the Republican organization.

The form of this organization has spread far beyond our own city, and similar organizations are being perfected in many other localities. The dastardly assaults upon these young men last night by Democratic rowdies shows how their influence is felt and feared in the ranks of the opposition.

The Meeting Last Night.

The immense gathering last night on Broad street—numbering its tens of thousands, and filled with the loftiest and most inspiring enthusiasm—was one of those magnificent demonstrations which, on the part of the Union Republicans, have so signally marked the present campaign. Beside it, the attempts of the Democracy dwindle into utter insignificance. There is no mistaking the sentiment of the people. They are with us *overwhelmingly*, and next Tuesday will witness a victory whose magnitude will astonish the most ardent of our friends. But we must *work, work, work*, until the polls are closed on Tuesday night.

Clinging to a Falsehood.

The *Age* repeats the stale and utterly worn-out lie about the bounties to white and colored soldiers. Neither the word "white" nor the word "black" occurs in the bounty law; and what is more, the law as it passed *received the nearly unanimous support of the Democratic members in Congress, and was signed by President Johnson*, whom the Democrats pretend to endorse.

Mr. Greeley's Speech.

Horace Greeley addressed a vast audience at the Academy of Music last night. He spoke words of truth and soberness, befitting the momentous issues of the hour. The house was full to overflowing, but we wish that every voter in the city could have heard his speech. It will be found reported in full in our columns to-day.

The third of a series of murderous and cowardly attacks was made last night at Sixth and Chesnut streets on the Myers Campaign Club, in which a number were injured or shot. While noticing these outrages, on behalf of the cause, and at the especial request of Hon. Leonard Myers, we beg our friends to desist from retaliation. Such infamous outrages are the last resorts of desperate men, spurred on by the infamy of despair. Mr. Myers' success is sure. His cause is just. It is the cause of the country and the country's defenders. The day of election is at hand. Let the ballots of the people answer the murderous bullets of our traitorous foe.

Base-Ball.—The views we expressed in regard to the present dissipation of base-ball have been assented to by the leading papers and reasonable people all over the country. Our editorial on the subject has been republished in nearly all the leading journals, with comments in favor of our views. The merchants also support us, and all true lovers of the game also see the sense of our suggestion and have declared in favor of a renovation of the game and remedy of the excess. As they value its continuance, let them see to it at once.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF the Sabbath School connected with the NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Adams), will be held To-morrow Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. Mr. ALLEN, from Nashville, Tenn., CHARLES F. LEX, Esq., and others. Parents and friends of Sabbath School are cordially invited. *

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the CALDWELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 218½ WALNUT Street on WEDNESDAY, October 17, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election for Directors will be held.
CHARLES M. SITER, Secretary.
Philadelphia, October 6, 1866. 10 6 19t

☞ RELIGIOUS SERVICES EVERY Sunday Evening at 7½ o'clock, in the GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GIRARD Avenue, above Sixteenth street, for the benefit of the public. Rev. FRANK S. ROBBINS, Pastor, will preach To-morrow Evening. All seats free. This is a permanent arrangement. *

☞ NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JOHN ALLEN, D. D. of Nashville. Quarterly meeting of Sabbath School at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. ALLEN and others. Strangers invited *

☞ PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, in Hall RIDGE Avenue, below Jefferson street.—The services of Organization To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. L. W. HARP, of Brooklyn. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. FRANK RUSSELL, Pastor elect. *

☞ "MEDITATIONS AT THE CROSS."—Rev. JOHN E CHESHIRE, of Falls of Schuylkill Baptist Church will preach on above subject at AMERICAN MECHANICS' HALL, corner of FOURTH and GEORGE Streets, To-morrow Afternoon at 3½ o'clock. All are invited. *

☞ WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner of EIGHTEENTH Street.—Preaching by Rev. E. H. NEVIN To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Sermon on "Woman and her Indebtedness to the Gospel," at 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited. *

☞ REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH in the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, West of Eighteenth. To-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

☞ THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—The alterations and improvements in this Church being finished, it will be opened for Divine service To-morrow, at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M. *

☞ TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street above Green.—Services Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. J. S KENSBRD of Albany

☞ EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor will preach on Sunday next at 10½ o'clock A M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Communion services at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—The Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P. M. *

☞ CHURCH, BROAD AND OXFORD Streets. Preaching To-morrow Morning by Rev. FRANK L ROBINS. Evening, by Rev. ROBERT ADAIR. *

☞ REV. W. W. NEWELL (UNITARIAN) will preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock *

☞ CHRIST CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Rev. CHARLES C TIFFANY will preach in this Church, D. V., To-morrow Morning and Evening. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MUJAVIRO IS THE NAME (Probably Russian), of the most delicious Perfume that ever came in contact with our Olfactory Nerves. We recommend every one to try it. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—*Daily Boston Traveller.* 7 14 6mrp

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 3400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY COE & CO.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH,
will deliver TWO LECTURES under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 10,
Subject—"CURIOSITY."
This is an entirely NEW LECTURE, and will be delivered for the FIRST TIME in Philadelphia.
THURSDAY EVENING, October 11,
Subject—"ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS."
Tickets at Ashmead & Evans' Bookstore, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.
Reserved Seats.....50 cents and 75 cents
Orchestra and Stage.....50 cents
Unreserved Family Circle.....25 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 10 6 4t 4p

☞ DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1866.
NOTICE TO PERSONAL TAX PAYERS.
Any receipt issued by an Alderman for Personal Taxes for any year prior to 1866 (for City or State) is not valid. The only authorized parties appointed for the collection of such taxes are the Delinquent Tax Collectors, or the Clerks at this office.
Information is respectfully requested when any person or persons attempt to issue such receipts, as they will be dealt with according to law.
(Signed) CHARLES O'NEILL,
10 6 3t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Introductory Lecture on the opening of the Nineteenth Annual Session of this College, will be delivered by Professor GEORGE F FOOTE, at the College Building, FILBERT Street, above Eleventh, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, October 8. Doors open at 7 P. M.
The public are invited.
10 6 2t* H. N. GUERNSEY, M. D., Dean.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
The General Introductory to the One-Hundred-and-First Course of Lectures will be delivered by Prof R A. F. PENROSE, M. D., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
It R E ROGERS, M. D., Dean.

☞ PHILADELPHIA LYCEUM MEETS TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock, at S. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Debate, etc. Admittance free. The public are invited. *

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

POLITICAL.

☞ EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.—The attention of the voters of this district is called to the following facts:—
An effort was made on Thursday, the 4th instant, to bribe the printer having charge of the Independent Ticket for Representative to suppress them, or to disappoint the Committee in obtaining them. This effort was entirely unsuccessful.
Mark what followed:—
On last night, the premises of the printer were broken into, and ransacked to discover these tickets, but without success.
Do not these facts show how utterly unscrupulous the friends of Mr. Kerns are, in their efforts to defeat the will of the people?
The same spirit which nominated Mr. Kerns fraudulently, will hesitate at nothing to accomplish his election.
VOTERS, ATTEND TO IT.
By order of the Committee.
1t* H. C. THOMPSON, President.

☞ FIFTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.
For Congress,
CHARLES GIBBONS.
Assembly,
JOSEPH T THOMAS
Alderman,
WILLIAM D. LELAR.
School Directors,
COLLINS WEST,
EDMUND S. YARD,
JOHN GOFORTH,
WILLIAM H. OSKINS. 10 5 2t*

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p]
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

OPENING OF THE NEW GALLERY
OF THE
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

AT 12 O'CLOCK THIS DAY (SATURDAY) OCTOBER 6,
WILL BE THROWN OPEN,
For the first time, the elegant Galleries of the above Association, with additional Paintings,
FREE TO THE PUBLIC,
At No. 1305 CHESNUT Street,
THE PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
(F. Gabrylewitz.)
The Association having removed from the Rooms of Mr. B. Scott, Jr., in order to secure additional facilities, will occupy the above Gallery (THE FINEST IN THE CITY),
UNTIL THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION
OF OVER
THREE HUNDRED VALUABLE PREMIUMS
Which will Speedily Take Place.

SPECIMEN ENGRAVINGS,
Which every Subscriber receives at the time he subscribes, on exhibition at the Office,
To be in time, shares should be secured immediately.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS
Will remain open, for a short time only, at the GALLERIES,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street,
And also at the down-town
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 607 CHESNUT Street,
NEW BULLETIN BUILDING.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING
AT BOTH OFFICES.

T. B. PUGH,
AGENT FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES
AT WHOLESALE.
40 *IN. PLAINS*,
FINE DECORATIONS,
BORDER MOULDINGS,
STAMP GILTS,
ENGLISH SATINS,
BLANKS, ETC.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
R. T. HAZZARD,
10 6 mw 3m No. 819 ARCH Street.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,
SMALL BEAN
GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,
GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 5 EIGHTH and WALNUT Stree

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of character, with advice on business, health, education, etc., given daily, by
9 1 s th 3mrp] J. L. CAPEN
at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A 27 FEET Yawl, with sails complete. Price $65. Apply to ALEX. LAWLER, Boat Builder, Kensington Water Works. 10 6 3t

BURNS & ATKINSON,
No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,
AND
No. 1107 PINE Street.

$1·15 FRENCH MERINOES.
$1·10 2 YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES.
87 CENT 1⅛ YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES.
35 CENT VERY HEAVY SHAKER FLANNELS.
$4·50 10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.
$6·50 11-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.
$8·00 11-4 EXTRA FINE BLANKETS.
1000 LARGE HEAVY SUPERFINE BLANKETS.
33⅛ CENT EXCELLENT 1⅛ YARDS WIDE PILLOW-CASE MUSLIN.
95 CENT BEST 2⅛ YARDS WIDE SHEETING.
12½ CENTS FOR GOOD CRASH.
From Auction, several lots of Linens, Towels, Napkins, Table Linens, at less than regular price.
9 14 mwsp

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
RETAIL DRY GOODS,
No. 903 CHESNUT St.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 8,
FOUR CASES LINSEYS FOR LADIES WALKING SUITS.
SILK PLUSH (NEW, FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.
WHITE WOOLLEN PETTICOATS.
NEW STYLE CLOAKINGS,
SILK AND WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.
TO ALL OF WHICH HE INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION.
9 10 mwf10t

OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT St.,
WILL OPEN
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 8.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE IN STYLE WILL BE ADOPTED. 10 5 3trp

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN
SMYTHS'
STOCKING STORE.
Always on hand a good assortment of
ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY, Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, Best quality imported.
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER, All sizes, and large variety.
FRENCH CORSETS. HOOP SKIRTS, Warranted best makes only.
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS, In stock and made to order.
All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at
M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,
[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.
DRESS TRIMMINGS. Newest styles in every variety

COOK & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF
HOSIERY GOODS,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
Have received per steamer "Bosphorus."
Two cases ENGLISH HALF HOSE, at 40, 50, and 58 cents.
Two cases LADIES' AND MISSES' BALBRIGGAN AND ENGLISH MERINO AND COTTON HOSE, from ordinary to very fine qualities.
Two cases GENTS', LADIES', AND CHILDREN'S FRENCH BROWN MIXED HOSE AND HALF HOSE.
One case CHILDREN'S PARIS CLOTH LEGGINGS, $1·75 a pair.
As all our goods are made expressly for us in Europe, we have adopted a
TRADE-MARK,
Which will be stamped on all our Hosiery. [10 3 wsm4p

ALE! ALE!
WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,
FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 (3p) S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris. Imported and for sale only by
10 2 1m4p C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC
SOAP
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,
And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street ISAAC MOSS, No 2262 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP
WHOLESALE OFFICE,
No. 107 South FIFTH St.
9 18 1m4p

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CONNECTING RAILROAD
AT THE LOW RATE OF NINETY-THREE,
BEARING INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT. FREE OF STATE TAX.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY
BY THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
If not previously disposed of on the 15th of October next, we will advance the price.
For full particulars in regard to the above Security, apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
9 29 tf4p

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, J. Gillingham Fell, Charles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, Henry C. Gibson.
President, N. B. BROWNE
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.
The Company will commence business on the 1st September, 1866, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—
Government and all other coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills.....} $1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement.....} 50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion..... $1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..... $2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of.....} $1·00 per $100
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $20 each box or trunk per year; contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.
FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

RUSSIAN SABLE,
Imported Direct from Kamtschatka,
By Mr. J. W. BURLING, of this city.
The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has a few choice sets of
GENUINE RUSSIAN SABLE,
To which he calls attention.
JAMES REISKY,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF FURS,
10 1 6t4p* No. 139 N. THIRD STREET.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,
From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angeles, California.
For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE.
CARMICK & CO.,
21 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.]

THE RIOT AT SIXTH AND CHESNUT STREETS LAST NIGHT.—There was a serious disturbance last night as a procession was passing Sixth and Chesnut streets, which, for the few minutes it lasted, threatened rather serious consequences. There were several shots fired from pistols during the melee, and there were also other missiles thrown around promiscuously. A number of men were injured. A ball passed through the bulk window of the store of Mr. Lukens, at the northwest corner.

Stephen Weldon, a member of the Myers Campaign Club, residing on Charlotte street, was wounded in the breast. The ball did not penetrate to any depth. It seems as though it grazed his breast, thus producing a flesh wound.

George Wise, a spectator, was struck on the right side of the head with a brick.

Harris Montgomery was struck on the head with a club; not much hurt.

Officer Baugh received a severe blow on the head with a paving stone, as he was in the act of making an arrest. He was so severely injured that it was thought he would not recover.

Officer Hess was shot in the ear with a buck-shot that passed through that organ.

Officer Stark was shot in the nose, the ball passing through.

Officer Banker was struck on the head with a peanut stool; was knocked down and disabled for a few minutes. Not much hurt.

Officer Finney was struck a severe blow on the thigh, which disabled him.

There were quite a number of arrests made of the participators in the riot.

Isaac Henderson and John Collins were arrested at Sixth and Chesnut streets, and had a hearing before Alderman Beitler this morning, who held them in $3000 bail to answer for riot. They were taken while actively engaged in the fight.

George Toland, a young man, was also arrested at the same place, on the same charge, and had a hearing before Alderman Swift, and was held in $1000 bail.

Morris Wilson, another of the rioters, was arrested also at the scene of the riot, and was held to bail in the sum of $1000 by Alderman Godson.

RIOT AT NINTH AND WALNUT STREETS LAST NIGHT.—Quite a serious riot occurred last night, as the procession was passing the New American Theatre, in Walnut street. A gang of roughs fired into the line of procession from an alley opposite the Theatre, and wounded several men.

Captain J. J. Fisher, of Company G, was shot in the wrist, the ball going through.

Private Levi Thomas was shot in the thigh; the ball remains in the wound.

Private Harry Hopkins, of Company D, was shot in the head, and it was feard mortally wounded.

Benjamin Swayne, Marshal's Aid, was shot in leg below the knee.

While this was going on, another part of the gang made an attack upon the drum corps, at the right of the line, and seized the baton of the Major and beat him over the head with it. He was made insensible from the blows. The murderous assailant dropped the baton in his flight. It was recovered by one of the Invincibles.

The building from whence shots were fired was entered and the whole place gutted in a few minutes. The State Central Headquarters were also completely demolished. For the space of half an hour there was quite a serious time which was only quieted by the arrival of a strong force of police.

OPENING OF THE NEW ART GALLERY.—At noon to-day the public were admitted for the first time to the great exhibition at the Philadelphia Art Gallery, No. 1305 Chesnut street, of the paintings belonging to the Crosby Art Association. These paintings formed a fine display when they were arranged in Scott's Gallery, from which they were recently removed. Now that their number has been increased, and that the facilities for their examination are greatly increased, we expect to see a corresponding increase in the crowd of curious people who take delight in viewing masterpieces of art. Those who desire to participate in the distribution of these magnificent prizes should secure their shares at once, as we are informed by the agent in this city that the subscription books will remain open for only a short time longer.

A DESPERADO.—A rough customer by the name of Ed. Kane went into the store of Mr Rosenbaum, in Chesnut street, above Tenth, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and made a violent assault upon his nephew. Two young men, who happened to be with the young man, attempted to arrest Kane, when he turned on them and "kaned" them. By this time the desperado was tackled by two policemen, and, for about ten minutes, there was a fierce struggle, in which, although Kane is rather a small man, they had great difficulty in mastering him. They succeeded, however, in getting the nippers on him, and led him away captive. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler who held him to answer the charge of assault and battery, and of assault and battery on an officer.

HOW THEY DO IT.—Samuel Miller was arrested at Seventh and Shippen streets this morning, on the charge of vagrancy. At the hearing before Alderman Tittermary, the following evidence leaked out:—Miller is a native and a citizen of Loudon county, Va. He and five others were sent here by a party there for the purpose of colonizing and voting in the ensuing election. They were regularly shipped here and consigned to a certain person, it is said, but the address of that person the prisoner could not tell, as one of the other five had the address in his possession. It appears that there is a great deal of this done, and these are the men who are most active in all the disturbances that occur.

A YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.—Charles McBride, aged about fourteen years, employed in the liquor store of Richard Penistan, was charged with the theft of money in the establishment, and William A. Akless testified that he had seen McBride put a sum of money in his pocket which should have been handed over to the cashier. Held for trial. Mr. Penistan said that he had lost in this way some $400 in money, some bottles of champagne, and a quantity of loose segars.

A TILL-TAPPER.—An impecunious young named Thomas Doran undertook to raise the wind yesterday by tapping the till of a tavern at the corner of Front and Dauphin. He succeeded in getting about sixteen or seventeen dollars, and was making his way out of the place when the attendants discovered him and gave chase. Officer Vandegrift, seeing him rush out with the others after him, gave chase and secured him. He had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held him in $400 to answer the charge of larceny.

FIRES.—As is usual in such a large display as was made last night, we have a few fires to record this morning. The first was a fire in the European Bathing Establishment, on Thirteenth street, above Race.

There was a slight fire at the corner of Thirteenth and Chestnut streets; very little damage done.

A farm stable in Bustonville was burnt. Loss about $200.

RIOTOUSLY INCLINED.—Michael McCarron and James Leonard were arrested last night at Fifteenth and Callowhill on the charge of inciting to riot. They were both, it is said, uttering insulting and abusive words addressed to the members of a procession that was passing, and one of them had a brick in his hand ready to throw. They had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held them in $800 each to answer.

A DISORDERLY.—J. Malone was arrested at Second and Jefferson streets last night, whilst in the act of attempting an assault on the line of the procession which was passing at that point. When arrested he is said to have had a brick in his hand, and was insulting and abusing the men in the line of the procession. He was held in $300 bail by Alderman Shoemaker.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURES.—The two lectures of Mr. Gough will be given at the Academy of Music next Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The demand for tickets has already been great, the political excitement seeming not to have materially abated the desire to hear this exceedingly brilliant orator.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

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We have just received a new and well-selected stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS.

Also, OVER-COATINGS and SUITINGS, which will make to order at the most reasonable prices.

THE CHOLERA.—There were thirty-nine cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health from noon of yesterday to noon to-day. It is hoped that there will be a continued decrease in the number of cases, owing to the favorable weather.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE "REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES," "BOYS IN BLUE," "WHITE BOYS IN BLACK AND BLUE," AND "KEYSTONE CLUBS."—Now that politics are getting so exciting, the subscriber would offer for the use of parades, meetings, etc., his famous "Bullet-proof Vest," capable of resisting any pistol-shot, or a rifle-shot at fifty yards, so that discussions, even the most animated, can be carried on with comparative safety. A large deduction made to clubs in taking a number. Hear what General Grant says:— 'It is an insult to ask any loyal man to buy his Clothing at any other place than at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One price, under the Continental, as they sell the best, and have the price marked in plain figures on all of the goods."

We fully endorse the above.

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A HANDSOME STOCK OF JEWELRY.—One of the most attractive stocks of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware which we have lately seen, is that of Messrs. Smith & Dreer, at the S. E corner of Tenth and Arch streets. The assortment is not only large, but varied, and embraces in the jewelry line full sets of amethyst, cornelian, ruby, agate, carbuncle, etc. etc. They have a full line of English, French, and American time keepers of the most approved makes, which they are selling at very low prices. These goods will be found to be as represented, and guaranteed for one year. Messrs. Smith & Dreer are gentlemen of excellent business qualifications, and, though young in years, are thoroughly conversant with their business in all its details. When in want of anything in their line call on them. You cannot fail to be pleased with their mode of doing business.

MARRIED.

PARKE—STANDBRIDGE.—August 16, 1866, by Rev. S. Durborow, JAMES J. PARKE, of Downingtown, to HARRIET, daughter of H. T. Standbridge.

DIED.

ADOLPH.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 4th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Alfred W. Adolph, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 906 Franklin street, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Monument Cemetery.

CARROLL.—On the 2d instant, JOHN CARROLL, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Southwark Beneficial Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 312 Worth street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mutual Ground for interment.

THE NONPAREIL CURLING-IRON, HAVING the heater separated from the curler makes the latter light for handling, and removes all risk of its being overheated or roughened by the action of the fire. For sale, with the regular kinds of curling tools, by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
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YOUNG AMERICA.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 BROOME Street,
NEW YORK, WILL PUBLISH
On Saturday, October 13,

1. THE MONKEY OF PORTO BELLO.
By Charles D. Shanly. With illustrations by H. L. Stephens. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

2. THE TRUANT CHICKEN.
By Charles D. Shanly. With illustrations by H. L. Stephens. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

3. A JOLLY BEAR AND HIS FRIENDS
By Charles D. Shanly. With illustrations by H. L. Stephens. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

4. THE TWO HUNGRY KITTENS.
By Theodore Tilton. With illustrations by H. L. Stephens. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

5. NONSENSICAL RHYMES,
With Absurd Pictures in red and black. Quarto, boards, $1.

All enterprising Booksellers have these books for sale.

Sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of the prices annexed. 10 6 stu2t

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Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 8 10

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It is with feelings of pride as American manufacturers that we publish the following testimonials which have been received by us recently.

EUROPEAN TESTIMONIALS.

Received during the month of August, 1866.

LONDON, July 25 1866.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS.—Gents:—I have much pleasure in inclosing a document signed by the first composers musicians, and professors in Europe I held your Pianos in such high estimation (vide my certificate) that I left it my duty to take one of them with me to Europe to ascertain the opinion of my professional brethren. The inclosed certificate will prove how unanimous they have been on the subject. I beg to forward at the same time a letter I received from my friend Mr. Collard, which I am sure must be gratifying to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen yours very truly.
JAMES M. WELHI.

LONDON, January 14, 1866.

James M. Welhi, Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR:—I have great pleasure in asking you to convey to Messrs. Chickering the expression of my highest appreciation of their instrument. It is, I consider, not merely the best instrument of American manufacture that I have tried, but one of the finest Grand Pianofortes that has ever come under my observation; and the Messrs Chickering may well be proud of having turned out from their manufactory an instrument, which for touch quality, power, and workmanship, it would be very difficult to surpass in any part of the wide world.

Dear Sir very sincerely yours,
CHARLES D. COLLARD,
Firm of Collard & Collard, Piano-forte Manufacturers, London.

LONDON, July 20, 1865.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons:—

GENTS:—I have just been invited by Messrs. Collard to try a Grand Piano forte manufactured by you, and I have no hesitation in indorsing the opinion of my old friend Mr. C. D. Collard viz.:—That it is the finest instrument I ever played on.

Believe me gentlemen, most faithfully yours,
J. L. HATTON.

Testimonial from the most distinguished Artists in Europe to Messrs. Chickering & Sons.

LONDON, July 25, 1866.

Having played upon a piano-forte made by Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New York, I have much pleasure in testifying to its general excellence

For sweetness and brilliancy of tone delicacy of touch, and magnificent power for concert purposes, I consider it a really GRAND PIANO-FORTE, and DECIDEDLY THE BEST I HAVE SEEN OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

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BRINLEY RICHARDS,
RENE FAVARGER,
SYDNEY SMITH,
GIULO REGONDI,
ALFRED JAELL,
LINDSAY SLOPER,
J. MOSCHELES,
Professor au Conservatorie de Leipsic,
S. ARTHUR CHAPPEL,
Director of Monday Concerts, London.

I recently had occasion to play on one of Chickering's Concert Grand Pianos. The high reputation of these instruments had already reached me, and the instrument under notice fully sustained the reputation of the celebrated makers. It is distinguished by the fulness, beauty and nobleness of its tone; by the perfect exactness of the entire scale, and by its action which is of so remarkable a kind that it gives to the player the most complete mastery of every shade of tone, p. p. to medium, and ff. In short, this Piano unites all the advantages of the best productions of the kind, and stands side by side with the most celebrated European instruments. LOUIS PLAIDY.

LEIPSIC August 30, 1866.

Certificate from Herr Carl Reinecke, Successor to the positions of Mendelssohn both in the Conservatoire and as Conductor of the celebrated "Gewandhause concert" in Lepsic.

I hereby assert and affirm that the Grand Piano-forte of Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New York, which I have tried and examined, is one of the finest instruments of the class that ever came to my notice.

CARL REINECKE.

Certificate from Y. Von Arnold, the celebrated Russian Pianist and Composer.

At Mr. Leavitt's, in Leipsic, I have this day (July 24, 1866,) examined a Grand Piano-forte from the manufactory of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of Boston. It is a Concert Instrument of 7⅓ octaves, with regard to which I would make the following remarks:—

First—The action is so nicely balanced that any gradation of power can be obtained from the most delicate lightness to the greatest force.

Second. Between the two extremes of the key-board the vibrations are perfectly equal in graduated power. The singing quality of the instrument (prolongation of sound) especially in the middle octaves, is greatly developed, and is exceedingly beautiful. The bass is full, uniform powerful, without harshness, and the *ensemble* very beautiful.

Third. Nothing finer than this instrument could be desired, with regard to power and fullness of tone. In conclusion it must be acknowledged that this instrument is one of the most perfect piano tones of our time, namely, as regards tone in general, and in the perfection of its mechanical parts.

(Signed) Y. VON ARNOLD.
LEIPSIC, July, 1866.

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Call at the Office, or send for Circular.
Three active business men, of good address wanted for agencies. 10 4 thsrptf

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CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

BLANKETS!
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CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Now have the LARGEST and MOST VARIED STOCK they ever offered to the trade, comprising grades and makes at

VERY REDUCED PRICES.

BLANKETS for the Wholesale Trade.
BLANKETS for Institutions.
BLANKETS for Hotels.
BLANKETS for Families.

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
10 6 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Opened This Morning,
Of their own Importation, Two Cases of
SILK RIBBED POPLINS,
In all the new popular shades of colors.
ALSO, TWO CASES OF
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS,
In Beautiful Designs, Wholesale and Retail.
10 2 tuths4t4p

F. T. QUINLAN,
No. 429 SOUTH Street,
First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St.
HAS NOW OPEN,
FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.
PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,
At a little below the regular retail prices. 10 2 1m4p

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HELLYER, Proprietors, No 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N SECOND St.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CERTIFY THAT we have been cured of the following diseases:—Henry Kilpatrick No 523 South Sixteenth street, John Farren, No. 1240 North Front street Mrs. Martin, No. 1809 Jones, above Market street, cured of the most malignant and excruciating rheumatic pains; John Moffitt, pronounced incurable of dropsy, and cured, residence back of No. 1528 North Front street, all cured by Dr. T. MOFFLEY office No. 526 POWELL street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Spruce and Pine streets, Philadelphia. The afflicted in all cases are invited to call. Advice free. 9 29 swstrp*

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
in the treatment *of Diseases to his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No 44 N. SEVENTH Street above Filbert. 10 5 3t*

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLIcation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 6mrp

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, with little or no pain, in from 30 to 90 minutes. Apply to Dr. LESSEY, No. 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. 10 6 3t*

NUMBER LXXXVIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

October.

Monday, 1.—A Championship Match of Base Ball between the Athletics and Atlantics base bawlers. The crowd break down the enclosure and take possession of the "right, left, and centre field," acting as a "short stopper" on the game.

Tuesday, 2.—Arrival of Pittsburg Firemen, with their "Machine" done up in blue ribbon; also, a grand display of poodle dogs, half shaved, and their tails done up in the same manner.

Wednesday, 3.—His Accidency, President Johnson, once an Alderman, then a State Senator, etc., restores to General Lee the household goods left at Arlington Heights. He also leaves the Constitution in his hands.

Thursday, 4.—General Dix holds the office of Naval Agent in one hand and Minister to France in the other, trying to match them, to see which will come up the ottener.

Friday, 5.—The Democratic party commences its usual election fights about this time. As they are in the habit of voting often, they intend to fight as they vote.

Saturday, 6.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor receives a letter from General Grant, who says "it is an insult to ask any loyal man to *lend* a copy of the EVENING TELEGRAPH containing the Supper Table Series.

THE SPARROWGRASS CASE.

Sparrowgrass
vs.
The Onion Passenger Railway Co.

The Testimony and Affidavits of the various "Dead Beets"

IN A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL VIEW.

I, L. Beans being duly sworn, says:—

I. That within the last two years I have been in the orderly and Christian cities of New York, Washington, and New Orleans on Sunday; and that in all of these cities passenger cars run on that day as on other days, to wit, crowded and no niggers; that they are used by Republicans, Johnson and other kind of Democrats, as well as citizens without a policy.

II. That I have heard in said cities no complaint of said cars running too cheap, or too far, or too empty on that day; and though niggers have been excluded, fancy dogs are not, as I have seen two gentlemen, with two 16 lb. bull pups, express their delight at being thus able to have a little recreation and exercise in the country, both for themselves and their pups, and they did not consider the training of a couple of small pups on that day any interference to their worship, so long as the fight was for no stakes; and they remarked at the time that they did not make as much noise as a clergyman would do riding to church in a wagon.

III. That in my opinion it will be a great comfort to the horses thus to stretch their legs on that day, instead of being tied up in close and badly ventilated stalls, and the sight of the green grass in summer and the corn and oats in the autumn in the country would be very refreshing to their sight; neigh, further, it would increase their desire to run still further into the country on that day, and though they would not be able to do it, it would serve to keep up a cheerful hope, enabling them to better perform their pulling through the week.

IV. That those who, owing to the absence of conveniences for getting out of town, will walk about the streets, or will run with the machine, or stand treats, talk politics, discuss and read election posters, and other indecent habits, and will thus enlarge the field of iniquity among us—when all of these things, which so shock our fine senses, could be done as well in the country for the paltry additional charge of only seven cents.

V. That in the heat of summer particularly a great number of bugs accumulate in the damp cellars and hot garrets of many houses of people who cannot afford to keep a carriage, and though the bigbugs of the city can ride out into the country by their own conveyances, the cars would allow bugs of all sizes and kinds to breathe the fresh air at least one day in the week.

VI. That admitting that the noise made by the cars does irritate certain persons in their churches and at worship, that one fact proves they are not the persons they profess to be, for one of their first teachings is not to allow themselves to be irritated at anything; and though the Rail is laid by their churches, they should not *rail* against us, for that is returning railing for railing.

Sworn and subscribed before me this day.

LIMA BEANS,

and twelve others.

In a Moral Point of View.

TESTIMONY AS TO THE FACT THAT MOST OF THE PASSENGERS ARE CHURCH PEOPLE WHO RIDE IN THE CARS ON THAT DAY.

Peter Pumpkin, driver, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—

"Zur:—I hev druv hosses to warious vehicles, includin' plows, carts, and hoss cars for more nor three years, and durin' the hull time never saw sich examples of dewation ez I hev seen a drivin' the Sundy hoss cars on this line. Me and Bill Timmins, the Conductor, run Car 17 last Sunday, and I spose Bill yelled out to more people 'this way for Barnes' Church!' than he had done for the month 'tween the 'Thletics and 'Lantics, when we run full. I knowd our passengers was church people because their conwersation showd it; they pitched into Johnson all the way down, and most of em had hymn-books and sich other materials of wurship. I hev seen six young men, all well dressed, a standin' round the church steps till meetin' called, when they would git in our car and ride off, and on week days we never got any passengers from them steps. Other persons would git in our car, and ask what church that was, or what one that was, as we passed 'em, and most all of 'em had never knowd there was a church there afore, and I bleeve, if the cars run for a year, the people would know more where the churches was than by any other way, as Bill always calls out the different churches by the minister's name as he comes to 'em. I don't have to drive the hoss cars on Sunday if I don't want to, nor on week day either; there's always a plenty of fellers standin' round who will drive any time they can git a chance. PETER PUMPKIN,

The Quiet of the Thing.

FURTHER TESTIMONY AS TO THE QUIETNESS OF THE CARS.

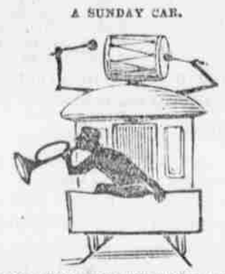
I, S. Krout, being duly sworn according to law, doth say:—

I reside in the Northern District, lately under contract to be cleaned by Hill & Smith, and on the line of the Onion Passenger Railway Company. I have frequently observed how softly the horses tread on going by a place of worship; was of the opinion that the horses had gloves on, until assured by the gentleman who drove them that such was not the case. I am a pewholder in a Blue Stone Presbyterian Church, and it is difficult sometimes for me to hear the preacher on account of the sparking that is going on in the choir, which is directly over my pew, and I never hear the cars, and indeed could not believe they were running, even when I saw them, until I put my hand against the side of one and felt it gently slide away from under my palm. Except for this circumstance, though I go regularly to and from church, I should have been ignorant of the fact of their running.

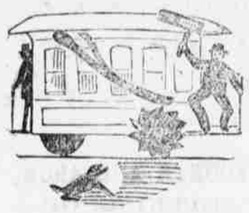
The quietness of the thing, in fact, has been so painful to me that I have written to the President of the road to adopt some measures to let the Church people know that the cars are coming by their dwellings, in order that they may be at church at the opening services.

I would also recommend that cars be fitted up expressly for Sunday travel, with proper books, kneeling cushions, etc., that we may continue our devotions from our churches to our homes. The designs are herewith submitted:—

A SUNDAY CAR.



METHOD OF OVERCOMING THE AWFUL QUIET ATTENDING THE RUNNING OF THE SUNDAY CARS.



OR THUS—PATENT APPLIED FOR.

SOUR KROUT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, etc.

An Edible View of the Case.

FURTHER TESTIMONY SHOWING THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING ABLE TO GO OUT TO A FRIEND'S TO DINNER ON SUNDAYS.

Q. Cumber Neff affirmeth as follows:—I own property on the Onion Passenger Railway Company; consider my house worth more than I gave for it, on account of the Cars running in front of it and the new bath-room I put up in the rear. The running of the Cars on Sunday enables me to visit our fellows on that day, and to stay to dinner and tea, if asked. Heretofore I have lost the friendship and custom of many a good fellow by not being on hand at dinner time on account of our residences being so widely apart. I should think excursion tickets, good for "to dinner and back," would be very popular on this day.

Q. Cumber Neff subscribed without swearing before me, etc.

A Medical Point.

Mr. Henry A. Bowers, Apothecary, being opposed to the cars running on Sunday, Mr. John McPepper sharpens his teeth and "swings for the left Bower" in this style:—

I, John McPepper, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—

That on Sunday last, I purchased at the drug store of Henry A. Bowers, N. E. corner of Sixth and Green streets, a tooth-brush for which I paid fifty cents; that I was waited upon very cordially, though I bought none of the "Infant Cordial;" and was not recommended by any physician, in particular, to take the tooth-brush. The cars, in passing my house on Sunday, do not make any more noise than I do in cleaning my teeth, and if Mr. Bowers objects to the noise on Sunday, he should not have sold me the tooth-brush. JOHN MCPEPPER.

Sworn to, etc.

Here closes the testimony for the defense, and though not so complicated at present as the famed "Apple Sass case," we look forward to the time when it will be.

BAD GRAMMAR.

We see by a late number of the Sacramento *Times* that a divorce suit is pending in the Sixth District Court of that city, by Mary Jane Grammar against her husband, Joseph Grammar. There must be bad Grammar here. It seems wrong that the feminine Grammer, having formed a *conjunction* with the male Grammar, should thus *decline* it. Perhaps Mary Jane Grammar's *moods* may have caused unhappiness by their being too *imperative* sometimes, and at other times *indicative* of a coming storm; or again, the *Parts of Speech* may have been excessively developed in the feminine Grammar; or, on the other hand, Joseph may have been an *objective case*. We are not much acquainted with Grammar, yet we hope "Mary will agree with Joseph," grammatically speaking, and that Mary Jane, on demanding a decree of divorce, will find that the Judge won't "parse it."

AN EVIDENCE OF GOOD BREEDING.

We clip the following from the Richmond *Examiner*:—

"OVERBEARING.—A colored woman near Appomattox Court House gave birth last Saturday to four children, all boys. The mother is doing well."

We should say she was doing very well; and in our opinion, she will never do better.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz:—

"Article 14, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own citizens.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this *proviso*, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionably reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished she will have two-fifths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebels are *now* opposing this part of the amendment.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability."

The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience. This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have *heretofore held office* and *taken an oath* to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

POLITICAL.

☞ **UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.**

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER, ESQ.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD PELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS.
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES MCMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN } Secretaries.

9 18 18t

☞ FOR ALDERMAN,

FIFTH WARD,

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.

9 15 1m

POLITICAL.

☞ **ONCE MORE TO THE FRONT!**

"We Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys."

"Our Country, God bless her! May she be always right; but, right or wrong, our Country."
—*Commodore Decatur.*

THE DAY THAT DECIDES THE FUTURE IS AT HAND!

THE FRIENDS OF GEARY

AND THE

Whole Republican Ticket

ARE EARNESTLY INVITED TO ATTEND

A GRAND MASS MEETING

AT THE

TOWN HALL,

GERMANTOWN,

On Saturday Evening, Oct. 6,

At Half-past Seven O'Clock.

SPEAKING IN THE HALL AND ON THE LAWN.

SOLDIERS OF THE WHOLE UNION, COME IN YOUR MIGHT,

And give your old Leader a glorious welcome!

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
GOVERNOR A. G. CURTIN,
GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,
CAPTAIN KILGORE,
General Geary's Adjutant-General,
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of State Senate,

WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING.

By order of the Union League of Germantown.

10 5 2t

☞ EIGHTH WARD

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Governor,
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.
Congress,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL.
State Senator,
HON. JEREMIAH NICHOLS.
Assembly,
HON. JOSEPH F. THOMAS.
Select Council,
ALEXANDER L. HODGDON.
Common Council,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER.
School Directors,
MORRIS PATTERSON,
JOHN H. ATWOOD,
J. F. GAYLEY, M. D.

10 5 4t

☞ SECOND CONGRESSIONAL

DISTRICT.

JOHN HULME,

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

9 29 8t

☞ EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE

DISTRICT.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE,

JOHN M. POMEROY.

10 1 7t*

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HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
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7 23 3m CORNER OF RACE.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Applinaces for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO.,
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Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

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JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 9 22 3m
Special business accommodatio reserved for ladies.

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT.

North Missouri First Mortgage

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT

85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milner Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

PHILADELPHIA (9 24 15t

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

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Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
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Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Wholesale Grocers.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late C. the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

5-20s,

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No. 36 South THIRD St.

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August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

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STERLING, LANE & CO.,

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Being neatly fitted up, will open for

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The Future of the South.

From the Herald.

We hear from all parts of the South that intelligent and observing people there are becoming seriously alarmed about the political future of the Southern States. They regard the present political situation as pregnant with danger to Southern interests, and argue that the utmost care and moderation should mark the course of their friends in the North, or the South will be involved in irretrievable ruin. The men who take this view of things are not the skulks and cowards who in the crash of battle either fled ingloriously from the field or remained in security afar from scenes of peril; but they are those who fought to the last for what they conscientiously believed to be their rights, and, when they failed, yielded like men of honor and candor to the stipulations of their victors. These are the men who are willing to submit to any reasonable sacrifice to be restored again to the embrace of the Union; and no line of policy should be pursued by the friends of the South calculated to inspire them with hopes of better terms of restoration than have been presented by Congress in the pending Constitutional amendment. All such hopes will, we feel safe in predicting, prove delusive and fallacious. They may be beautiful to the eye, but will be found ashes to the taste. On the other hand, it is barbarous for the majority, or that portion of them represented by the radicals, to impose unjust and merciless terms upon the South as a prerequisite for restoration. But it fortunately happens that neither of these extremes expresses the views of the Northern people on the subject. Neither the Copperheads, on the one hand, who advise the South to hold off in expectation of coming in upon its own terms, nor the radicals, who would keep the South out until it accepts the most abject terms of submission, represent the true sentiment of the people of the North.

By taking the advice of the former in 1860, when the South might have chosen its own basis of adjustment, the fatal arbitration of the sword was selected, and in the contest the South lost. It will lose still more if it listens to the syren voice of the Copperheads in 1866, who have not the good sense and sagacity to counsel the South properly, if they had the power, which they have not, to help it in its extremity. On the question of the Constitutional amendment the Copperheads and radicals agree, but from different motives—one that it requires too much, and the other that it demands too little. It was passed by Congress, not by radical or Copperhead votes, but in spite of them. It was adopted as a middle and moderate course by the conservatives, as asking not too much, under the circumstances, for the South to accept, nor too little for the North to grant.

How unfortunate is it, then, for the interests of the whole country, that Congress and the President have got into a quarrel on the question. The temper shown on both sides has not comported with the dignity that should attach to these co-ordinate branches of the Government, and the sooner the breach is healed and the legislative and executive functions of the Government are made to work harmoniously together, the better for the prosperity of the nation at home and its standing and influence among foreign powers.

Now in this crisis of the South is the moment for President Johnson to stamp himself as one of the wisest statesmen of the age. Let him relax the rigidity of his views on the question of restoration, accept the Constitutional amendment, which embraces propositions he has himself at one time and another recommended as a basis for adjustment, and advise by proclamation the Southern States to convene their Legislatures and ratify the amendment without delay. This he can do gracefully at this time. If he hesitates or procrastinates the fitting moment may be forever lost, and the future of the South be one saddening to reflect upon. Now is the opportunity for President Johnson to make a great man of himself. He has the shaping of the future of the South in his hands.

He can do this now without menace or coercion. If he waits until the approaching elections are over he may be so overwhelmed by Republican victories that he cannot, with any degree of grace, modify a policy which he may be ultimately compelled to abandon. The President can do nothing for the South while he wages war against a Republican Congress, supported by vast Republican majorities. This the Southerners know, and hence is he urged by the most intelligent among them to so shape his policy that the South will be saved from those dangers in the future which an obstinate adherence to that policy as at present framed is almost sure to entail.

Affairs at the Gulf.

From the Tribune.

Our special telegram from New Orleans, printed yesterday, gives a remarkable sequel to the official revelations contained in the report of General Sheridan's Military Commission. A year ago, General Sheridan obtained knowledge of the existence of secret societies in his Department, and disbanded several associations of Confederate soldiers. More recent developments have added to the stock of information in possession of the military, and we again hear of an extensive secret society, not in Louisiana alone, but in other parts of the South, and even in New York. What is the cause of General Sheridan's concentration of troops we shall not strive to conjecture; but the late massacre in New Orleans, and the turbulent and implacable spirit of which the events in Texas are indications, may be good reasons for the strongest and safest measures which General Sheridan can fairly take.

Colonel Mason, the commander of the soldiers charged with the burning of Brenham, declares his belief that the citizens were the aggressors, and that the town was fired by them. General Sheridan has instructed Brevet Major Smith not to permit himself to be arrested by any civil authority, and a despatch to the Associated Press (probably from an ex-Rebel correspondent) states that this officer has proclaimed martial law and ordered the disarming of the citizens, a story whose perefect truth we have some reason to doubt. In a letter to Governor Throckmorton, General Sheridan explains his great anxiety to have peace, but doubts "if much justice can be done in a community that compels our own men to remain inside the defenses thrown around their camps." We have this from General Sheridan, who is too good an officer to deal in exaggerations. The crimes of the Rebellion, whose infamy Memphis and New Orleans have not suffered to sleep, will not permit us to doubt the latest news from the Gulf.

The Constitutional Amendment in the North.

From the Times.

The threats of the radicals are a fruitful source of controversy. The terrible things which oratorical zealots declare to be in reserve for the South if it refuse to do their bidding, are dwelt upon as indications of a settled purpose in the mind of the Republican party. The dissatisfaction expressed in relation to the pending Constitutional amendment, because it makes no provision for negro suffrage, is held to be proof of a general determination to insist upon that measure as a condition precedent of the admission of Southern Representatives. It must be confessed that the absence of everything resembling a guarantee that the South shall be admitted if it ratify the amendment, leaves grounds of doubt which ought not to be suffered to continue.

Common fairness requires that a request to ratify shall be accompanied with a pledge that the act of ratification shall remove all hindrances to restoration save those which may arise from individual inability to take the prescribed oath. In the absence of this pledge all knowledge upon the subject is inferential. The admission of Tennessee, and the failure of attempts to give form and expression to the more violent crochets of the extremists, afford *prima facie* evidence of a willingness to consider the adoption of the amendment the sign of a State's fitness for recognition. And this is all. For aught beside we have no assurance beyond the general fact that Congress found no other basis of agreement than an amendment which in itself is singularly free from harshness or injustice.

Further evidence in the same direction may be gathered from the resolves of the Conventions and the prevalent tone of speeches upon the stump. As at Syracuse, the representative organizations of the Republican party have eschewed the ultra views of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, and with scarcely an exception have left Mr. Wendell Phillips in the cold. Neither in this State, nor in Pennsylvania, nor in Ohio, nor in Indiana, nor in Illinois, has negro suffrage been generally presented as an article of the party faith. On the contrary, in each of these States the Constitutional amendment has been approved as an official embodiment of terms presented by the victorious North to the defeated South. True, there are speakers who go much beyond the party platforms. There are some who, as a matter of principle, affirm their adhesion to measures not accepted by the party; and there are many who imitate the folly of Forney, the blackguardism and blasphemy of Brownlow, and the wickedness of those who preach the doctrine of slaughter and theft. But, as a rule, the candidates eschew these extravagances, and plant themselves upon the amendment as the measure with which they will be content.

Take General Logan, now hard at work in Illinois, as an exemplification of this fact. For three or four months past he has been classed among the radicals, and unquestionably some of his utterances have been seasoned hotly enough to satisfy the most radical stomach. In one of his latest and most elaborate speeches, however, as reported in a Chicago journal of Monday last, he plants himself upon the amendment, and in part rests his justification of it upon its acknowledgment of State rights in the matter of suffrage. His words are unmistakable. "I am in favor of the principles of that Constitutional amendment, and that leaves the States entirely free to arrange the matter for themselves." And nearly his entire argument is tinged with the same comparative moderation; not making it exactly as we would have it, but affording a wholesome contrast to the talk of the missionaries of incendiarism at present in the West.

The South will do well to bear these signs of the times in remembrance when the proposed amendment comes up for review. It will commit a grievous mistake if it imagines that the amendment is not sustained by the North as temperate, reasonable, and just. And it will do grievous wrong to the people of the North if it be misled by partisan clamor, and confound their demand for the amendment with the reckless assumptions of itinerant agitators.

The Terms of Reconstruction.

From the Nation.

Quite an animated controversy has sprung up on the question whether the faith of the Republican party is pledged to restore the Southern States to their former privileges, in case they adopt the Constitutional amendment. The question was hardly thought worth arguing by the so-called conservative press until very recently; but it now bids fair to become the most important question of the day. There is no longer any doubt that the terms of reconstruction will be dictated by the Republican party, and that Mr. Johnson is henceforth a mere cipher, if, indeed, his value to his allies is not better represented by a negative quantity—not merely adding nothing, but actually diminishing their strength. The rats who were tempted by the prospect of office to desert what they supposed to be a sinking ship are rushing back in droves with ludicrous panic. No politician doubts the result outside the State of New York, and scarcely any sensible Johnson man pretends to believe that this State will resist the general current.

Under these circumstances it is a matter of the highest importance to know what is the policy of the triumphnat party; for if it is pledged to admit the Southern States upon their adoption of the new amendment, it is quite possible, not to say probable, that those States will yield. Indeed, if Mr. Johnson should advise them to do so, there can be little doubt that they would promptly comply; and thus reconstruction would be close at hand. Mr. Johnson's notorious obstinacy may prevent this result from taking place; but he will have had a terrible lesson before Congress meets again, and may be wiser than he is now.

On the one hand the New York State Convention and the National Committee have pledged the party to receive any State adopting the amendment. On the other hand, several distinguished Congressmen have declared their intention to insist upon more stringent terms. The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill guaranteeing admission to the Rebel States upon the final adoption of the amendment; but this bill was lost in the House, every Democratic member voting against it, together with all the very conservative and very radical Republicans.

It thus appears that there is no authoritative pledge for the admission of any State upon its adoption of the Constitutional amendment; yet it is not difficult to see that the Republican party is substantially committed to a certain policy in respect to this matter, and that the South has now, as it has often had before, an opportunity to choose its own destiny. If enough Southern States ratify the amendment before next January to make its final passage secure, and do this in a spirit manifesting good faith, we believe that they will certainly be restored to their places in Congress. We believe that the same result would probably attend such a ratification at any time before next February; but if the South should remain obstinate up to that time, we judge that its subsequent submission would not avail it. Certainly we should hold Congress to be abundantly justified in refusing to wait after the month of January for the action of the South.

Our reasons for this belief are easily stated. The Republican party is generally fighting its battles upon the basis of the amendment, and on the assumption that it contains the terms of reconstruction. Certainly no State Convention and no national committee have authority to bind the whole party to any particular course of action; but as a matter of fact a sufficient number of candidates for Congress are committing themselves to this policy to make it certain that it will be carried out, if the South is shrewd enough to present the question in a practical form. We do not see how the majority of Congress can well refuse to admit any of Mr. Johnson's States upon the adoption of the amendment by the requisite number of States, including, of course, the particular State asking for admission.

But when it is broadly asserted, as it is by some journals which affect a peculiar knowledge of the popular will (though they have shown in the past an ignorance of it almost ludicrous, considering their pretensions), that the party is pledged unconditionally to the admission of every State ratifying the amendment, we deny it. Congress is under no obligation whatever to admit any Rebel State until the ratification of the amendment is secure. It may waive this condition, as it did in favor of Tennessee, but it is in no way bound to do so in favor of South Carolina. This, however, is unlikely to be a practical question. The amendment will probably be ratified either by all the revolted States or by none, except possibly North Carolina.

The more important question is, How long is Congress bound to keep the offer of admission open upon these terms? In order to determine this, it is necessary to consider all the circumstances. Clearly there is no sort of obligation resting upon Congress to keep its offer open for an indefinite period. It has the same right to retract its propositions before their acceptance upon the other side which any private person has in an ordinary business transaction. We suppose that the offer of Congress ought to be left open until the Southern legislatures (as those "illegal and unlawful assemblies" are by courtesy called) have had an opportunity to accept it. South Carolina and Texas have had this opportunity, but have thrown it away. Most of the other Southern legislatures will not meet until January. It seems, therefore, fair that Congress should allow them until the middle of that month to decide upon their course. It cannot well allow a longer term without consenting to a full year's delay, since the term of Congress itself expires on the 4th of March next, and it will have only six weeks from the middle of January in which to frame and carry out a new policy. The South will have had six months in which to make up its mind, and may justly be held to its decision.

We have thus gone through with all the details of the policy to which we believe Congress to be committed. It remains to be asked what Congress ought to do in certain contingencies as to which it is *not* committed. It has contracted no undertaking, express or implied, with any State which refuses to accept the amendment. And we think that it will be the imperative duty of Congress to reorganize every revolted State which thus holds out after the 15th or 20th of January, by means of a State convention to be elected by all the loyal people of each State, without the slightest regard to the unconstitution usurpations set up by Mr. Johnson. It is at best a highly dangerous precedent to recognize governments set up and maintained by military power and executive dictation.

That which Mr. Johnson has done to please the white people of the South, may at some future day be imitated by another President to please black people, or without regard to the wishes of any part of the people. But if from considerations of temporary expediency, it is thought necessary to sanction the usurpations of the President, it is certain that such a sanction should not be given in so vague a form as to imply that his action was inherently right and lawful. And such an inference might fairly be drawn from any action of Congress which should leave the Southern States free to come in at any time with the form of government adopted by them under Mr. Johnson's dictation, and by voters of his selection.

Moreover, it is perfectly true, as Mr. Beecher urges, that the work of reconstruction ought to be completed at an early day, and that the nation as a whole suffers by delay. This does not prove, as he imagines, that the work had better be completed anyhow than that any delay should be suffered. A certain measure of time is indispensable in every great achievement; and excessive haste would be ruinous in so great a task as this. But an indefinite postponement of reconstruction is full of danger. Congress has given the Rebels of the South an option to assume the responsibility of government if they will; but it has no right to keep the whole nation waiting for them. If the Rebels will not act with Congress, the latter is not merely at liberty, but is morally bound, to appeal to the loyalists of the South, and to give them the power to institute and carry on republican forms of government in harmony with the Federal authority.

Pennsylvania Next Tuesday.

From the World.

Can the State called "Keystone" be jostled from its place in the Union arch next Tuesday, or will it stand firm against all the assaults of the red-handed radicals?—that is the question now engaging every thinking mind. At times we have feared for the result—malign influences in that State are so numerous and so potent; but it is impossible to resist the evidence which reaches us from our friends in every portion of the State that the best results may be hoped from their tireless energy and their thorough organization, and from the harmony which prevails among all patriotic Union men in Pennvania.

The presence of the great National Union Convention in the capital of that State was, of itself, an influence worth many votes to the Union cause. The people of that metropolis saw and heard for themselves, and those of the State heard by immediate report, the truth regarding the disposition of the Southern people and of the duty of the people of the North to themselves and to the supreme law once framed in Philadelphia, which organized us into a representative government.

The Torch-and-Turpentine Convention which afterwards met in Philadelphia, and the Butler and Banks breed of Soldiers' Convention which caricatured the great Cleveland Convention of the fighting soldiers of the war, were two influences which made us votes by the hundred and the thousand. It is not in the hearts of the masses of the Northern people to "send three armies southwardly; one to kill, one to apply torch and turpentine, one to parcel out the confiscated lands." The ravening fury of Brownlow and his confreres shocked and shook off many a Republican whom it was meant to inflame with a new and more fiery zeal in the radical service.

Finally, the negro-suffrage issue has been squarely set before the people of Pennsylvania by both sides. Heister Clymer has declared himself against the Federal Government's imposing suffrage laws upon any State, much less in the interest of the ignorant and incompetent Southern blacks; while General Geary, who is running against him, has declared himself in favor of that course, and avowed his desire for negro suffrage. Thaddeus Stevens frankly and defiantly has declared for negro suffrage, and John Hickman has avowed his wish for negro suffrage and negro social equality. The people of Pennsylvania would not vote for "negro political and social equality" in their own State—they will hardly vote to make the Federal Government impose it upon the people of the Southern States, whose negroes are more numerous, more ignorant, and utterly incompetent to discharge the political duties of freemen.

These causes, a thorough canvass and organization of the State, great energy and ability in the Pennsylvania Democratic press, and a consciousness of the splendid reinforcement and the fresh courage which victory in Pennsylvania next Tuesday would give to the friends of the Union in New York and the other States which vote in November, have inspired the noble Democracy of the Keystone State with the ardor which desires and the zeal which achieves a disastrous rout to the disuntonists on the first field of battle.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Proposed Plan for Impeachment—Congress to Have Supreme Power, Etc.

From the Independent, October 4.

Impeachment is resorted to so rarely in our Government, that we have thought proper to discuss some of the points connected with it, which may not be familiar to our readers.

In providing for the trial and punishment of delinquent public officers, the Constitution of the United states has borrowed from England the peculiar process of legislative impeachment. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the sole right to try impeachments. No forms or methods of proceeding are prescribed by the Constitution, because the procedure is quite aside from ordinary judicial process, and must vary to meet the necessity of each case. As the great Selden says:—"These cases are to be ruled by the law of Parliament, and not by the common or civil law." The language of the Constitution is:—"The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removey from office on impeachment for and convictions of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

The House has been called, in this connection, the grand inquest of the nation, which it is in a parliamentary way, not bound by the usages of courts, but making its own precedents, wherever justice and the public good require new methods. The House has been likened to a grand jury, which it is in regard to the presentation of charges, but it is also the public prosecutor in the management of the trial. It is not bound by any such rules as if its determination to impeach was of the nature of a judgment after trial; because, as Littleton saith, "This is not a House for definite judgment, but for information, denunciation, or presentment;" and therefore it is settled that "common fame" is a sufficient ground for ordering an inquiry, which may lead to impeachment.

In Judge Samuel Chase's case, 1804-5, the statement by Mr. Randolph that he was convinced of the existence of grounds of impeachment led to the appointment of a committee of inquiry. The first committee was directed "to inquire into the official conduct of Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court," and report whether he had "so acted in his judicial capacity as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this House." This was the 7th of January, 1804. On the 6th of March they reported that they are of opinion that Mr. Chase "be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors." Mr. Randolph and Mr. Early were appointed "to go to the Senate, and at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States, impeach Samuel Chase," etc., and to state that the House would, "in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment."

On the 31st a Committee, of which John Randolph was chairman, was appointed to prepare articles, which were reported on the 26th, but not voted on until the next session. In December the five distinct articles of impeachment were severally adopted by the House; and the seven managers were chosen by ballot to conduct the trial. The Senate also adopted a code of rules of proceeding in case of impeachment, and so the trial went on, lasting from February 1, 1805, to the 1st of March following. The result was a complete acquittal, there not being a two-thirds vote of guilty on any one article.

The regulations and restrictions as to impeachment established by the Constitution are only these:—The Senate is to be under a special oath in trying an impeachment; no conviction can take place without a vote of "two-thirds of the members present;" and judgment shall not extend further than removal from office and permanent disqualification for office. All other details of form and manner o proceeure are left by the Constitution to be determined from time to time by custom, common sense, the nature of the case, and public justice, as the discretion of the Senate may prescribe, so as to do whatever justice and the public good may require, under the general principles of our Government. The completeness and finality of this discretion is seen in the fact that the judgment of the senate, carried by a two-thirds vote, is absolutely final and irreversible, so that there is no longer any human authority which can revise the judgment, or set aside the decree.

This prerogative of impeachment is, in fact, the only absolute power known in our form of government. The judgment of the Supreme Court is final only as a decision of the case in hand, and for giving that very decision the Judges may be impeached and removed. The President wielded "the executive power of the Government" without appeal or control, except as the "advice and counsel of the Senate" is required in certain matters; but for any one of his acts he may be impeached by the House, and adjudged guilty by the Senate of a misdemeanor, and removed from office by a two-thirds vote.

In addition, as things now are, while we are without any Vice-President, the Senate would fill the vacancy which it had made, the President of the Senate being by law the next in the order of succession. An act of Congress, passed by both Houses in concurrence, may be vetoed by the President; or, if passed by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto, may be virtually annulled by the Supreme Court for unconstitutionality. And then, again for that decree the Judges may be impeached and removed. But a judgment by two-thirds of the Senate, on an impeachment by vote of the House, has no remedy under heaven.

The two Houses are brought together by the terms of the Constitution on the first Monday in December of every year, without any call from the Executive. Then together, each House organizes itself by the choice of its officers, without asking or requiring executive approval. And each House judges, without appeal, of the qualifications of its members, and can expel the obnoxious by a two-thirds vote, with no possible appeal or reversal. And, when once assembled and organized, the two Houses can go on with their work as long as they see fit, with no power of the Executive or the judiciary to interfere, to prorogue, or to dissolve either House. Congress can alone exercise the power of legislation. Neither President nor Supreme Court can give to any rule the force of law except by authority of Congress.

The Constitution, by requiring a two-thirds vote to convict after an impeachment, shows the care by which this supreme and final arbitrament is secured from being made a plaything for fools, or a dangerous instrument in the hands of designing and wicked men. And the absence of all other rules of procedure shows that it was intended to make this the *ultima ratio*, the last resort of the Government, the repository of that paramount and irreversible prerogative which human imperfection renders necessary in the last resort, to avert the necessity of a revolution as the only remedy for evils that are no longer possible to be borne.

Such a power needs to be as unrestricted as it is final, because it is designed to be put forth in all possible and all conceivable emergencies, and must therefore make its own rules from time to time, as the exigency of the time may require. If it were bound by precedents, or limited by forms, the only study of hostile agents, would be to keep their mischief outside of those lines, and the country would be without remedy.

The limitation of the penalty to be imposed by impeachment to the bare removal from office and disqualification for future trusts, shows the care with which this terrible weapon was guarded against the possibility of being used as the instrument of vengeance or the means of usurpadon. Its leading object is not punishment, but to put an instant stop to abuses of administration. The removal from office is hardly regarded in this country as a punishment, because the people never look upon the possession of office as in any sense a personal right. If removal were looked upon in the nature of a penalty, or as implying a charge or conviction of misconduct, it would be impossible for the people to take so quietly the present wholesale removals made by the President of men above the suspicion of wrong, and for no possible cause except that they continue to agree in opinion with the people, while the President has turned against them. A case is supposable in which any reason which serves for removals by the President would be equally valid to warrant removals by impeachment—the penalty in either case being the same. The use of a constitutional power in one case to cut short the abuse of a similar power in the other would be neither anomalous or dangerous. The penalty of disqualification inflicted by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, would be a more serious matter, and not likely to be lightly applied.

That a prerogative so potent and so easily applied has so rarely found or made occasions for its exercise, proves only the perfection of the machine and the fidelity of its management, so that it seldom brings into action the unction of the "governor" and the safety-valve. Its existence needs to be recalled to mind, and its capabilities should be occasionally contemplated, that heedless officials may learn to beware of bringing themselves under its operation. Before they know it, they may find themselves hurled from the office they abused, and forever cut off from the highest privileges of citizenship, and that without remedy.

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

CERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

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THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION: Heroic, Patriotic, Romantic, Humorous, and Tragical.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, and will not get embodied in romance and poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos, of the war.

This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

The volume is profusely illustrated with over 300 engravings by the first artists, which are really beautiful; worthy of examination as specimens of the art. Many of them are set into the body of the text, after the popular style of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, siege, and battle-field adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures, etc., etc.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history are skilfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

This work sells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partisan works, and want something humorous, romantic, and startling. Our agents are making from $100 to $200 per month, clear of all expenses. Send for circulars, giving full particulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion.

Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., No. 507 MINOR Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 9 29 1m*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. WILLIAM E. BATEMAN vs. JULIA ANN BATEMAN.

December Term 1865, No. 72. In Divorce.

Madam:—You will please notice that the Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal notice having failed on account of your absence.

GEORGE W. WOLLASTON, Attorney for Libelant.

To Julia Ann Bateman. October 4, 1866. 10 5 4t*

ESTATE OF JOHN DUPOUY, DECEASED.—The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HORATIO G. JONES, Administrator of the estate of JOHN DUPOUY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, October 8, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 711 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

9 27 thstu5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866.

There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the eighteenth (18th) day of October, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, about twenty-eight hundred barrels (2800) of powder, composed of cannon and mortar powders.

The powders will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

9 25 tuths t10 13

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NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1866.

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Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the Powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

9 22stuth11t

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE.

This Road now in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a

SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP.

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

SHERIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the qualified voters of the Sixth Election Division of the Nineteenth Ward will vote for a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, as a part of the Fifteenth District.

The qualified voters of the Eighth Ward are to elect but one member of the Common Council.

The qualified voters of the First, second, Third, and Fourth Election Divisions, Twenty-second Ward, will elect one person to serve as an Assessor, for the unexpired term of John R. Waterhouse, resigned.

The qualified electors of the third Election Division, Twenty-third Ward, will jointly elect two persons to serve as School Directors; and those residing in that part of said division lately the township of Byberry, are to elect one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools, for the unexpired term of Owen Knight, removed from the district.

The qualified electors of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Divisions of said ward, are to elect four persons for Directors of Public Schools, two of them for three years, one for two years, and one of them for one year.

And the qualified electors of the Ninth Division of said ward are to elect but one School Director for three years.

The place of voting in the Sixth Division, Tenth Ward, has been changed to the S. W. corner of Gebhard and Race streets.

The place of voting in the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Ward, has been changed to the Hall, N. W. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

The place of voting in the Ninth Division, Fifteenth Ward, will be at No. 1814 North street.

The place of voting in the Eleventh Division, Fifteenth Ward, has been changed to the house of Jephtha H. Munn, N. E. corner of Francis and Shirley streets.

The place of voting in the Ninth Division Twentieth Ward will be at the S. E. corner of Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue.

The Polls will be open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, September 20, A. D. 1866. 9 20 9t

CLOTHING.

JONES'

POPULAR ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

604 MARKET ST.

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store, M. FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need re soling. For foundrymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES, COME AND SEE THE $2 Gum-Sole Shoes; easy to the feet and dry. Buy them for your children; save you the expense of buying two pairs of leather soles. First National Agency for Gum Sole Shoes, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street. 9 15 1m

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.

A PECIALTY.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.

No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated

RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

8 25 smw6m]

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL street under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON, Successor to W. L. FOULK. PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots.

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,

No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Manufacturers.

9 7 t10 10

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

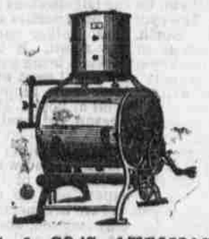
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. 8 4smw5rp

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



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For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.

Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,

Send for Pamphlet. 9 5

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, 9 18 5 Three doors above Walnut

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street below Eighth. 6 6m

THE DAVIS FAMILY.

The Residence in Canada—How the Members Live.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, C. W., September 27.—After the late war the Davis family, excepting Mrs. Davis, went to live in Canada, and they still live there. At the head of this family is Mrs. Howell, the mother of Mrs. Davis, and with her is a younger sister of the latter, who is unmarried. The Davis family consists of two boys and one girl, all young, the eldest (a boy) not being over fourteen years of age. With Mrs. Davis there is a young child, not included in the above list.

Mrs. Howell is a tall, stately old lady of about sixty years of age. She has brilliant black eyes, good features, and looks a little sallow from age. Her hair is grey and still thick, and she wears nothing on her head. This gives her an air of dignity and simplicity. In manner she is very affable and plain. Miss Howell, whose first name is Margaret, is a tall young lady of about twenty years of age. She has dark eyes, good features, and a clear olive complexion, with dark brown hair. In manner she is pleasing, and there is a strong resemblance between her and her mother. The looks of both ladies are quite Southern.

Master Jefferson Davis is a fine boy of about fourteen years of age. He is tall for his age, and well made, with dark hair, dark eyes, and good features. His skin is a rich brown, like that of all his family. He is now at college in Lennoxville, Canada East.

Miss Margaret Davis is a girl of about eight years of age, with eyes black as sloes, and brown hair and good features. Her skin is a rich olive, like that of Miss Howell, her aunt. She is now at school in the Convent of "The Sacred Heart," near Montreal.

The last of the family to notice is Master William Davis, who goes by the name of "Willy." He is a boy of four years of age, with grey eyes and light hair, and features promising to be aquiline, like those of his father. He is deaf, so that one has to shout to him in speaking.

The first place in Canada that the family went to was Chambly, a small town and military post on the Richelieu river, about twelve miles from Montreal. At that place they lived for some time, in a quiet way, almost *incognito*. They next went to live in Montreal, and there they are now in that city, in which they may see a good deal of life if they are so disposed.

A few visitors came to see the family. They were late officers of the Rebel army, one named Colonel Johnson, a second, Colonel Sutherland, and a third, Captain Richardson. All are men of the class of gentlemen in the South, and deported themselves as such in their visits to the family of the fallen chief.

The feeling of all the family was bitterly against the United States Government.

One day Miss Howell was found in tears, and her mother told the lady with whom they were living that they had received some bad news. They had learned that they were $5000 less in funds than they looked for, and this had rendered their pecuniary affairs very strait. Miss Howell felt this change very much, and for some time did not get over it. Like all women of high spirit, she could not brook the idea of living in indigence—she who had been reared in the lap of luxury. It was certainly a sad misfortune for any lady.

A short time after this the family left the house they were living in, in which the charge for living was small, to go to one where it was still smaller, alleging the poor state of their finances as the cause of the change. They also said they would have to discharge Mary, their servant, in order to economize as much as lay in their power.

The next place to which the family went was a house on Mansfield street, in the upper part of the city, but they did not long stay there, and then went to live in the east end of the city, in a house on the North side of Viger Square, formed by Dubord street. Here they live at the present time. The house is a new stone one, and kept in good, neat style, though there is no luxury about it.

The family go to the Church of England services. At first they went to the Cathedral, and next to Trinity Church, which is on the North west corner of Viger Square, and therefore quite close to the house in which they now dwell. A very good man officiates there—the Rev. Mr. Bancroft, who is a native of one of the Northern States. In December last, Mrs. Howell was daily on the lookout for her son Jefferson Howell, who was a lieutenant on board the privateer *Shenandoah*, and when the telegram came telling of his arrest at Portland, the old lady felt very sorrowful. He was coming on to Montreal to join the family circle, and they looked forward to a happy reunion, with him in the midst, to tell of his adventures, but ex-Lieutenant Howell, instead or coming to a new home, was taken to a comfortless prison—there to await the fiat of the law.

Mrs. Howell, in talking of Canada, said she was afraid it would be taken by the United States, or if not taken, annexed. She likes the ideas of *caste* that prevail in the province, and thinks that in this the people are like those of the South, who dislike the freedom of manner and equality that is in the North.

So enthusiastic is Miss Howell in war matters, that she has with her a rag of a color taken from a United States regiment, the rag stained with blood. This thing, which is a singular one or a young lady to keep, she looks upon with great pride.

LETTER FROM GENERAL HURLBUT.

Major-General Hurlbut sent the following letter to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Belvidere, Illinois, September 26:—

I inclose you extracts from a letter recently received by me from the interior of Louisiana. I cannot give the writer's name or address because of the danger that would result to him. He is a man of high character, a prominent officer in one of our Illinois regiments during the war, and of very calm judgment. He writes thus:—

"It will be a hard time for Northern men down here if you let the fall elections go against Congress. The eyes of both parties are turned towards the North, and neither can conceal their anxiety as to the result. If the Maine election is the key-note, then bring out the 'Star Spangled Banner,' and it will meet with such a reception as will astonish these people who believe they are so powerful at home. All we wish to know is whether treason or loyalty is to be honored and rewarded by the great American people, and you will see a great party spring up here who will be in sympathy, and work in harmony with the Republican party of the North; but it is useless to expect men to organize a party when their persons are in constant danger. I hope and pray you may succeed, and this foul spirit be rebuked that would pull down our brightest names, mar our noble history, and elevate in their place the heroes of wrong and the records of treason. Work on, and give us what we fought to obtain—the right to live wherever the American flag floats, and freely proclaim our political principles."

This is but one of many like it in tone and character which comes to me. The success of this campaign must secure these rights.

S. A. HURLBUT.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nomination of Genery Twitchell for Congress in the Third District.

BOSTON, October 5.—The Republicans of the Third (Boston) District this evening nominated Genery Twitchell, President of the Worcester Railroad Corporation, as a candidate to the Fortieth Congress, in place of Hon. Alexander H. Rice, who would not accept a renomination.

"DRUID."—It now appears that Mr. C. C. Flint, Chief Accountant to the Paymaster at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, who recently absconded from Norfolk, Va., taking with him some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars of other people's money and somebody else's wife, is the same individual who, over the signature of "Druid," used to write, in the early years of the war, correspondence for the New York *World* from Baltimore, and who, in 1864, transferred his unpatriotic effusions to the *Daily News*.

—A Pittsburg girl lately escaped from a band of gipseys, with whom she had been held as a prisoner for four years.

CRESSON'S

GAS REGULATOR.

We select the following from among those who use this Gas-Saving Regulator in Philadelphia, and to whom we are allowed to refer:—

United States Mint.	Penna. Central R R Co.,
United States Post Office,	Phila., Ger. & Nor R.R.Co.,
Continental Hotel,	Camden & Amboy R.R. Co.,
Merchants' Hotel,	Phila., W. & Balt. R. R. Co.,
Girard College.	W. Phila. Pas Railway Co.,
Episcopal Hospital.	Harmer's Cornucopia.
J. B. Lippincott & Co.,	William Welsh, Esq.,
Adams' Express Company.	William Mann Esq.,
American Pulp Company,	Allan Wood, Esq.,
States Union Hotel	John Price Wetherill, Esq.,
International Hotel,	Isaac C. Price, Esq
La Pierre House.	James D. Wetham. Esq.,
Union League House.	James S. Earle, Esq.,
Philadelphia Club House,	E. W. Clark, Esq.,
Union Club House,	E. S. Wright, Esq.,
Cornelius & Baker	Joseph Harrison, Jr., Esq.,
Miskey, Merrill & Thackara,	B. Homer, Esq.,
American Meter Company,	J. B. Cowperthwait, Esq.,
Concert Hall Billiard Room,	S. A. Mercer, Esq.,
Schrack & Bruce's Billiard Room.	Mercantile Library.
James Palmer's Billiard Room.	Y. M. Christian Association, "Evening Bulletin," "Philadelphia Inquirer,"
William Carr & Co.,	Massey, Collins & Co.,
E. & W. C. Biddle & Co.,	Thompson Black & Son.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

(MASONIC HALL,)

No. 715 CHESNUT Street.

CRESSON'S

GAS REGULATOR,

Suitable for Factories, Stores, Public Buildings, Dwellings, etc.,

Is applied at the metre, and will govern all the Burners in the building, and effect A GREAT SAVING in the amount of gas used.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

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(MASONIC HALL)

CRESSON'S GAS REGULATOR.

Experimental Trial at the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

Philadelphia, October 18, 1866.

COPY OF REPORT.

"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator, there was uniformly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3710 cubic feet per burner. Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 104 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner."

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

106 No. 705 CHESNUT Street

WARRANTED TO CURE

DR FITLER'S

RHEUMATIC REMEDY

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!

NO CURE, NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL CURE. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM

Ever known. Mr Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq., No 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.

The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered terribly. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. 8 1 we

RICH, RARE AND RELIABLE

FURS.

Hudson's Bay Sable Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Fine Sable Mink Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Siberian Squirrel Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Real Royal Ermine Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Children's Sets in every variety of Furs.

An immense saving in price by applying for an early selection at the

CLOAK, MANTILLA, AND FUR EMPORIUM,

No. 14 S. SECOND Street, six doors below Market.

9 29 stuth3m CHAS. LEWISSON.

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HAVANA CIGARS,

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STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.

S. E. Cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

7 1uths 1mrp

CRESSON'S

GAS REGULATOR,

For Governing the flow of Gas from the Metre, giving A Uniform Pressure, and effecting a Saving of from TWENTY TO FORTY PER CENT.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

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No. 715 CHESNUT Street.

CRESSON'S GAS REGULATOR,

Invented by Dr. Charles M. Cresson,

(Late Managing Engineer Philadelphia Gas Works.)

This Gas-Saving Regulator has been in use in Philadelphia during the past two years, with great success.

EVERY REGULATOR IS FULLY WARRANTED.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,

(MASONIC HALL.)

CRESSON'S GAS REGULATOR.

Important Letter from C. A. Walborn, Esq., Postmaster, Philadelphia.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY 7, 1866.—Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing, No 715 Chesnut street—Gentlemen:—In compliance with your request, I herewith hand you a statement showing the amount of gas consumed at this office during the three months from January 23, 1865, to April 25, 1865, inclusive and from January 23, 1866, to April 25, 1866 inclusive, in order to show the saving effected by the *Cresson Gas Regulator* attached to our meter on February 12, 1866:—

1865.

Jan. 23 to Feb. 23....242,800 cubic feet.
Feb. 24 to Mar. 28....238,400 "
Mar. 28 to April 25....192,800 "
674,000 cubic feet.

1866.

Jan. 23 to Feb 19....281,600 cubic feet.
Feb. 19 to Mar 23....132,600 "
Mar. 23 to April 25....176,300 "
488,900 cubic feet

Thus showing a saving in 1866 over 1865, of..... 187,100 cubic feet.

Or Gas, which, at $3·30 per thousand (including U. S. Tax, 30 cents per M), is a saving in money of $617 43. During the three months of 1866 he Regulator was attached to the meter but 71 days, having been placed there on the 12th of February, and the account taken to the 25th of April. The above statement is taken from the bills as paid to the Gas Company.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,
It C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE

HIGH GRADE HAVANA CIGARS.

POWELL & WEST, AUCTIONEERS,

Will sell, by order of Importers, at their Auction Store, No 28 S FRONT Street, on MONDAY Morning, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit.

70,000 GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,

Comprising "Cabanas," "Figaros," "Americas," "Partagas," etc. etc., of recent importation [1t

Catalogues and samples arranged on morning of sale.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-doors sales. B. SCOTT, Jr.

CARD.—We are authorized to announce a special sale (to take place in the month of October) of valuable and rare works of art: Verdi Prato groups, from the Antique Italian marble parlor statuary; bronze classical subjects; elegant gilt Ormulu clocks; monumental and garden statuary, and many attractive gems in art of novel designs the importation of Messrs. Vild Brothers, and selected in Europe by one of the firm. This valuable collection will be the most complete ever offered in the United States since the great sale of works of art made by the old firm of Messrs. Vito Vild & Sons, in 1852, at the Alhambra Hall, New York. The date of the sale will be given in future advertisements, and special cards will be issued for the occasion. 9 20 thstuth

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

REGULAR SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, JAPANNED WARE, AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

On Tuesday Morning,

Commencing at 9½ o'clock sharp, in lots suitable for city and country retail store-keepers. 10 3 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 518 No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, LINEN, AND MILLINERY GOODS, by Catalogue, upon a credit.

On Wednesday,

October 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a general assortment of seasonable goods, which will be found well worthy of the attention of purchasers. 6 3t

EAST

OR

DELAWARE SIDE!

Delaware Side! Delaware Side!

THE STATEN ISLAND

Fancy Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,

No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.

The stand occupied by us the past Seven years.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY!

With the advantages of an experience of nearly FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND,

And facilities arranged regardless of expense, we may justly claim to be, as we intend to remain,

THE MODEL DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA!

Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, etc., Dyed successfully. All styles of Ladies' Dresses cleaned without being ripped.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,

Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, etc., dyed or cleaned WITHOUT RIPPING!

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,

No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York.
No. 718 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

10 3 1mrp

MR. PERELLI HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, has resumed his lessons.

9 17 mwslm No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

Masonic Hall, No. 715 Chesnut Street,

Offer for sale to the Trade and at retail,

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

Of every description.

WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS AND FRAMES,

With Hooks, Bottoms, etc., complete, with every description of weighing.

FINE GOLD AND DRUGGISTS' SCALES,

Of every desirable modification.

STANDARD WEIGHTS.

Spring Balances, Market Scales, Standard Measures for town or country use, etc. etc. etc.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' Canal or Weigh-Lock Scales.
FAIRBANKS' Railroad Track Scales.
FAIRBANKS' Railroad Depot Scales.
FAIRBANKS' Hay and Cattle Scales.
FAIRBANKS' Coal Dealers' Scales.
FAIRBANKS' Dormant Warehouse Scales.
FAIRBANKS' Portable Warehouse Scales.
FAIRBANKS' Grain or Hopper Scales.
FAIRBANKS' Flour Packing Scales.
FAIRBANKS' Wheelbarrow Scales.
FAIRBANKS' Rolling Mill or Iron Scales.
FAIRBANKS' Platform and Counter Scales.
FAIRBANKS' Grocers' Scales.
FAIRBANKS' Druggists' Scales.
FAIRBANKS' Post Office Scales.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

Masonic Hall, No. 715 Chesnut Street.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES,

Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable Scale is required.

WAREHOUSE:

Masonic Hall, No. 715 Chesnut Street.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES.

Railroad Track,
Weigh-Lock,
Railroad Depot,
Hay and Cattle,
Coal Dealers',
Platform and Counter

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

Masonic Hall, No. 715 Chesnut Street.

THE BEST SAFE.

Twenty-Five Years' Experience in New York City.

MARVIN & CO.,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

Always remain Fire-Proof.
Are perfectly Dry.
Ample Testimonials.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street (Masonic Hall),

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

HOUSE SAFES, BANKERS' SAFES, SECOND-HAND SAFES.

Send for Catalogue. 9 22 stuth3m

EAD & CO.,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

TRIPLE PLATE.

MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

MEAD & CO.,

10 1mws3mrp No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANOS—THE Schomacker Manufacturing Company having largely increased their facilities, and having fitted up a beautiful Wareroom in the premises, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, are prepared to supply at once all demands for their justly celebrated instruments.

Mr. H. C. SCHOMACKER, son of the veteran founder of the house, has returned from his two years' tour among the manufacturers of the Continent, and has added his experience to the resources of the establishment.

He has charge of the Salesroom No 1103 CHESNUT Street, and with able assistants devotes his entire time to the attention of business visitors.

Pianos to rent, and repaired equal to new. Tuning also attended to. SCHOMACKER MFG. CO.,

10 5 6t No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S, No. 907 Chesnut street. Pianos relastened without removing, to sound as good as new. 9 22 1m rp

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC.

LARGE COLLECTION. LOW PRICES. BEST MARBLE.

TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE.

9 26 1m CHARLES FINNEY.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE PAYMASTER-General has ordered the prompt payment of these claims. I have all the necessary forms under the order for application, and can insure a speedy settlement. GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third street. 10 2 1mrp

DANIEL E. BANDMANN AS "DESTINY,"

"MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE," ON MONDAY EVENING October 8. [10 5 2t

CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,

NOW OPENING

FALL IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,

New Designs.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

MESSRS. JOHN CROSSEY & SONS' NEW STYLE

6-4 VELVET CARPETS

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

FOR

HALLS AND STAIRS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN 3-PLY CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAIN CARPETS.
BORDERED DRUGGETS.
10-4, 12-4, 16-4 DRUGGETS.
STAIR DRUGGETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

Now Landing from Steamer "Melita."

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,

FANCY RUGS AND SHEEPSKIN MATS.
COCOA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR FLOORS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR STAIRS.

9 6 thstu3m

CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Just Received Per Steamer "Melita"

French and English,
Axminster, Royal,
Wilton 6-4 Velvets,
English Brussels,
Crossley Tapestries.

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF

6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.

Carpets for Halls, with Borders.

English Oil Cloths.

English and American Three-Plies Ingrain and Venetians.

Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

No. 626 CHESNUT Street,

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

JUST OPENED. [9 22 2m4p

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

CARPETINGS,

NOW OPENING.

LATEST STYLES

AT

LOWEST PRICES.

JOS. BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH Street,

TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET.

9 15 stuth2mrp]

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

In every style and variety. [9 4 3m5p

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING,

Wednesday, October 3, 1866.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

10 1 1m rp]

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

No. 726 CHESNUT Street,

OPEN THIS DAY,

A splendid assortment of Felt and Silk Hats for Ladies and Children.

All the newest shapes at very low prices.

Willow Ostrich, and Pheasant Plumes.

Brown, Drab, White, and Garnet Bonnet Velvets, Royal Velvets, Uncut Velvets, Gros d'Afriques, Frosted Velvets.

The same goods in every other shade of color.

Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Paris Ornaments, Fine French Flowers, French and New York Hats and Bonnet Frames, Laces, Illusions—all at the very lowest market prices—

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Country orders promptly attended to. Give us a call.

10 5 1m WEYL & ROSENHEIM, No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

BONNET OPENING.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

E. P. CILL & CO.,

10 1 1m NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18 5